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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 249 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Craik's Mission To Bengal Governor

Working Committee Lead Vindicated

A. I. C. C. Accepts Wardha Resolution

CONGRESS AND 'OFFICES' ISSUE

Sardar On States' Peoples' Right To Swaraj

Mr. Prakasam's amend ment to the resolution of the Working Committee on office acceptance 'that the question be taken into consi deration instead of keeping the country in suspense' was put to vote at 4-30 p.m. and declared lost.

The Working Committee's resolution was, therefore, carried by the A.I.C.C. with acclamation.

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The A. I. C. C. commenced its sitting at the Congress House at nine this morning, Babu Rajendra Prasad presiding.

Out of 166 members, 56 representing the various Provinces were present. Seated on the dais with the President were three ex-Presidents of the Congress, namely, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Official business was taken up and the minutes of the last meeting were adopted. Discussion commenced on the new rules relating to the procedure of the A. I. C. C.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has received the following telegram from Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar:—"Deeply regret inability in personally welcoming friends. Earnestly hope proceedings of the meeting will add to the strength and prestige of the Congress in the Province, where anti-Congress organisations are strongly entrenched in official power and resources."

GOODWILL TOWARDS BURMA

The President moved the following resolution:—

"The Congress Working Committee assures the members of the Burma Congress Committee that notwithstanding the constitutional separation of India and Burma, the Indian National Congress will continue to watch with sympathetic interest the political situation in Burma and, in view of the impending separation, it appeals to Indians settled in Burma and Burmans that they will continue to bear towards each other the same goodwill and friendly relations as have hitherto subsisted."

Mr. B. K. Dadachanji and Mr. R. R. Charekhan, members of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee, then made a statement.

The non-official resolution accordingly was withdrawn and the Working Committee's was accepted.

"ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE"

Mr. Kirpalani, the General Secretary of the Congress, was the mover of the resolution on the acceptance of office as recommended by the Working Committee which was as follows:—

"Considering the long interval of time that is bound to elapse before the next general provincial elections under the new Constitution and the uncertainty of political conditions during this long period, this Committee is of opinion that it is not only premature but also inadvisable and impolitic to come to any decision on the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of office at this stage, and therefore, the Committee affirms the resolution of the Working Committee passed at Wardha on the subject. At the same time the Committee desires to make it clear that it sees no objection in the question being discussed in the country."

Mr. Kripalani said that office acceptance question could afford to wait until the meeting of the Congress at Lucknow.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconding the resolution said that he reserved his remarks to a later stage.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayyah suggested that the non-official resolutions in this connection might be moved as amendments.

PRAKASAM'S AMENDMENT.

The President accepted the suggestion and permitted Mr. T. Prakasham's resolution that the question relating to acceptance of office under the new Reforms be taken into consideration and such decision as might be arrived at be recommended to the Congress.

Supporting his resolution Mr. T. Prakasham said, "Time is ripe enough to decide the issue. The Working Committee's resolution was extraordinary. The ban on the discussion of the issue by the Working Committee members has been lifted. What is the situation to-day that has prevented the Committee from deciding the matter? Why is it premature? What is the uncertainty of the political atmosphere? Is the Ethiopian war preventing us from deciding the issue? Did the Working Committee expect that it would develop into a general war? The Working Committee has been following the policy of drift since the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Do you want the country to be kept in suspense? Reject the issue of office acceptance if you are not prepared. In December new delegates would be elected. The new delegates are to elect the new President. How could the delegates choose their own Congress Presi-

(Continued on Page 14.)

EASY VICTORY FOR WORKING COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The Congress Working Committee had an easy victory for its point of view of Office Acceptance question despite the efforts of the Andhra members of the A. I. C. C. under the lead of Mr. Prakasam to take the question into consideration.

Mr. Satyamurti sprung a surprise on the pro-office members by standing by the Working Committee decision. Discussion lasted for over four hours and the Wardha resolution was carried in the end.

Austrian Cabinet Resigns

VIENNA, Oct. 17.

Dr. Schuschnigg has tendered the entire Cabinet's resignation to the President who authorised him to form a new Cabinet.

The resignation was followed by a day of acute tension and special police are now on duty at all strategic points, streets are patrolled by armed police in steel helmets and approaches to the Chancellery are guarded by machine-guns erected at the broadcasting station.

It is suggested in some quarters that changes in the Cabinet will only be of a personal character but it is also asserted that they will involve the retirement of all Heimwehr members.—Reuter.

SOUTH WALES MINERS HOLD ON

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Notwithstanding the recommendation of the South Wales Miners' Federation to call off the strike, the miners after all night meetings in many districts have refused to obey.

The miners down the pit will consequently continue to stay there. Women are solidly supporting the miners in opposition to miners of the Industrial Union which is a rival body. Younger men on the persuasion of elders came to the surface in some places where there were touching re-unions.

At least 4,500 miners in the Rhondda Valley area are still on strike.

STOP PRESS

ITALY'S GIBRALTAR.

SUEZ, Oct. 17.

Italians are converting Massawa into a second Gibraltar. Batteries of fifteen-inch guns with a range of nearly 20 miles are reported to have been mounted in concealed positions among the sand-backs a few miles north of the base. Four-inch guns capable of dealing with destroyers and light cruisers overlook the bay while on strategic islands off the port more four-inch and six-inch guns have been placed under the cover of night. At least five Italian sub-marines are in the local waters but as the conning tower numbers are painted out it is impossible to identify any additione. The Italian air force in East Africa is now believed to be in the neighbourhood of 500 planes many of which are bombers with a moderate radius two or three-hundred miles while the 100 planes recently landed at Massawa are stated to be fitted with two machine-guns each designed to fly low over tribesmen and spray them with bullets in dash tactics which are considered to be more effective in many cases than bombing owing to lack of concentrated targets on the ground.

A Djibouti message says that 350 planes destined for Mogadiscio, in Italian Somaliland, alone are aboard the Italian steamer which arrived there.

This aerial offensive power together with the naval fortification of Massawa gives the Italians a dominating position in the southern half of the Red Sea.—Reuter.

Paving Way For "Reforms"

MOVE FOR RELEASE OF POLITICALS & DETENUS?

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Considerable significance is attached in well-informed political circles here to the arrival here today of Sir Henry Craik, Home Member to the Government of India, and his departure for Darjeeling to-night to meet Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal.

It is believed that this visit is in relation to some measure of conciliation, which Lord Willingdon, at the instance of the Marquis of Zetland, the new Secretary of State for India, has in mind, and relating to the detenus and the political prisoners, with a view to creating a favourable atmosphere for the inauguration of the new "Reforms" in the Provinces.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU SEES PEASANTS

Deputation Assured Of Congress Sympathy

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

A deputation of peasants on behalf of the South Indian Federation of workers and peasants, waited on Babu Rajendra Prasad at Sreebagh this afternoon and submitted a representation containing their minimum demands.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., led the deputation, which also included Mr. Nageswar Rao and Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A.s.

The Congress President gave a sympathetic reply observing that an organisation which claimed to represent the country could not help interesting itself in 80 per cent of its population.—A. P.

BIG VICTORY FOR CONGRESS

Jubbulpore Municipal Election Results

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 17.

Both the present President and the Vice-President of the local Municipality who seceded from the Congress Party last year during the local Municipal "deadlock" and several of their colleagues fared badly in the Municipal elections when votes were counted to-day in the City Magistrate's Court.

Of the 23 elected seats of which the Congress Municipal Election Board had contested for 19, the Board succeeded in capturing 14 seats, with an overwhelming majority, while in the Goldazar, the colony of retired and Government servants, where diehards and communalists joined against the Congress, the Congress candidate sustained defeat by the two casting votes of the Polling Officers.

The remaining eight seats were captured by the Independents, of whom four are Muslims.—United Press.

PANDEMONIUM AT NAGPUR MEETING.

NAGPUR, Oct. 17.

Scenes of disorder and wild confusion were repeated at a meeting convened this evening at Chitnavis Park by supporters of the official Congress group to discuss the proposal to hold a Political Conference. A Radical member of the audience questioned the right of the president to take the Chair and insisted that the president should be elected again. Pandemonium ensued in which bricks were used resulting in minor injuries to some.

The police who were on the alert arrested six persons. After the meeting dispersed the Radicals held a meeting in the same place and passed a resolution of protest against police interference in the meeting.

It is recalled that a similar meeting ended in fiasco last week.—A. P.

Free Fights Follow Display Of Loyalty

Tribal Warriors In State Of Frenzy

Extraordinary Scenes Of Enthusiasm Before Emperor's Throne

(Through Reuter's Agency)

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 17.

Extraordinary scenes of barbaric enthusiasm were witnessed at the review of 50,000 troops including the armed but undisciplined fierce "Gofa" tribes. Many warriors worked themselves to a state of frenzy before the Emperor's throne. The police used staves freely in order to discourage an embarrassing display of loyalty and numerous free fights followed.

The troops during the march past showed a queer mixture of good temper and many were trampled in the melees and scores of riders were thrown off by bucking mules.

Emperor For War Front?

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 17.

"We urge every soldier and civilian to disregard death and make every sacrifice in defence of the country" exclaimed the Emperor addressing the troops after to-day's 'march past'.

The Emperor continued: "We rejoice to see how the nation would answer the call to arms. The Italians are proud of their planes, tanks and modern munitions but victory will be ours. We have striven for peace but God willed otherwise. If we have waited so long before the hostile acts of Italy, it is because we had obligations towards the League. Now the Italian aggression releases us forward to war to fight bravely.

It is stated at the palace that the Emperor would leave in the course of the next few days for Dessye the probable Ethiopian Headquarters in the northern front.

Veteran War Minister Ras Mulugueta is starting for Dessye to-day at the head of a large army.—Reuter.

LIBYA FORCES STRENGTHENED

"... View Of Anti-British Tone Of ... Press"

RUGBY, Oct. 17.

The British Ambassador in Paris Sir George Clerk had a further interview with M. Laval last night and communicated to him the views of the British Government in regard to the question raised by M. Laval in the interview on Tuesday as to whether the British Government would be prepared to withdraw from the Mediterranean such naval forces as were in excess of the normal footing. The French Premier suggested that on the part of Italy such a gesture by Britain should be met by withdrawal of the additional Italian forces sent to Libya. The terms of the British reply, to this enquiry are not published.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

The main considerations which prompted Britain to reinforce her Mediterranean Fleet remain unchanged. The reinforcements were sent to the Mediterranean as a precautionary measure in view of the threatening and anti-British tone of the Italian press and this situation continues. Meanwhile, the Libya forces have been strengthened.

Newspapers state that the proposal in the form in which it was made has in these circumstances been rejected by the British Government.

BRITAIN WANTS ASSURANCE.

It is understood that the British Ambassador at his interview repeated the demand for an unconditional assurance that France would fulfil in their entirety the obligations assumed by all members of the League under Para 3 of Article 16 of the Covenant. This provides that all League Members shall mutually support one another in resisting special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant-breaking state.—B. O. W.

NEW FASCIST PROVINCE

ROME, Oct. 17.

Gen. De Bono has nominated Ras Gugsa who recently went over to the Italians, as Ras of the Tigre province in the name of the King of Italy.

A communique reports "no change" on the Eritrean and Somaliland fronts and mentions that Italian aerial activity conti-

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Italian Consulate-General at Calcutta has issued the following communique:—

"Italian Troops composed of six batalians of third native brigade, a division of three batteries and tenth squadron of tanks entered the Holy City of Aksum without meeting any resistance. The population welcomed and received the troops. The Italian Aviation Base has been transferred to Aksum. Great many depots where grains were accumulated by Abyssinian authorities have been discovered and taken possession of. Gen. De Bono has ordered that these grains should be distributed among local people who received this news with greatest joy. Other Native Chiefs have rendered submission, many of whom fought under Ras Seyoum who has now fled into the interior of Abyssinia. Gen. De Bono has promised to indemnify people who have sustained damage in war.

An Abyssinian who has fled away from Gojjam presented himself before the Italian authorities and has stated that many of the people of Gojjam have refused to participate in the war and have revolted against Ras Immiru. On the Somaliland front, searching operations continue around Gerlogubi which is occupied by Italian troops."—A. P.

FOOD PROBLEM FOR ITALIAN TROOPS

Water Sold At 10 Shillings A Ton

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Suez sea within a mile radius to Massawa is solidly congested with shipping. Some vessels waited five months without unloading, preference being given to ships carrying important war material. Food shortage is causing continuous pilferage from the quays.

The Italian soldiers and sailors possessing money on board the ships beg officers to sell provisions for their army rations consisting mostly of bread, water and cheese. Troops at Asmara are much better fed. Whenever possible the troops disembark at night time and are marched to the Asmara highlands since the morale of the troops detained at Massawa has been affected by a terrific heat, shortness of rations and lack of shade. Water brought by ships is now sold at Massawa at ten shillings a ton compared to 30 pence at Port Sudan and a shilling in the Suez.

Will France Co-operate With Britain?

LONDON, Oct. 17.

When Sir George Clerk conveyed the British reply to M. Laval yesterday evening in regard to reduction of naval strength in the Mediterranean M Laval said he would reply in a few days to the question whether he could definitely assure French co-operation in the event of Italian attack on the British fleet there.

WAR NEWS AT A GLANCE

The Tigre province has been put under the control of Ras Gugsa who recently joined the Italian ranks.

* * * *

The Italian troops at Massawa are faced with a serious food problem, water being very scarce and available only at 10 shilling a ton.

* * * *

The "Negus" addressing the troops in the course of the 'March past' appealed to them sacrifice all in defence of the nation and assured them that victory would be theirs.

* * * *

There were free fights galore before the Emperor's throne in the course of their enthusiastic display of loyalty and police had to use their staves to restore order.

* * * *

The Italians are concentrating big guns at Massawa with a range of 20 miles under cover of night, with a view to make it a second Gibralter. About 500 Italian planes have already arrived in East Africa, and the latest consignment of 100 planes consists of a small variety with two machine guns each with low flying capacity.

TABULATED ADLETS
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted cultured Madrasee Shrivaishnava settled-in-life bridegroom of liberal views for Kanya, 20, of good family studied Intermediate. Correspond Box 5006, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Branch Managers 100, Two cashiers 50, typist-clerk 30, Fast stenographer 80, Motor-mechanics 40, Spraypainters 50, Number indicates salary. Apply personally Goldwyn, (India) Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Rd., (Madrasis don't apply). (5016).

Wanted technically qualified youngmen to be trained as Colour Mixer in our Dyeing and Printing departments. Those possessing Diplomas in Dyeing Technology of the Kala Bhuvan Technical Institute, Baroda, or similar other Institutions or are Science Graduates with Chemistry may apply to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 50—5—80. (1942).

Wanted organisers, agents, secretary, clerks, typists, whole or part-time experienced competent should apply with testimonials. Shakti Insurance Company, Limited, Fort, Bombay. (4995).

Hindu clerk for uptodate Laundry Previous experience and English speaking knowledge essential. Salary Rs. 35 with future prospects. Permanent job. Hard workers with good references need only apply. Box No. 5001 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a clerk apply with qualification cash security required Rs. 200 to Box No. 5000 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a B.Ag. to be trained and appointed as Cane Superintendent for the Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi. Salary Rs. 60-10-150 with free quarters. Apply to the Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi (Behar). (1931).

Wanted—A Trained Graduate Lady Superintendent. Pay Rs. 200-10-300. The applications should reach the undersigned by 31st October. 1935. Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore. (1930).

12. TO BE LET.

Santa Cruz, Beasant Street, Anklesaria's Blocks, four rooms Rs. 27 and three rooms 22. (5014).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

69. LOAN & MORTGAGES.

Wanted a loan of Rs. 5,000 by instalment for a prospective and high-class influential Anglo-Indian weekl paper. Most liberal terms given. Apply Box 5011, "Bombay Chronicle".

73 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted immediately really good Agent, guaranteeing business throughout Goa, Belgaum, Dharwar and North-Kanara for an Excelent Life Company. Apply to Banvali Brothers, Karwar. (5010)

Wanted Stockist Sole Agents all over India for useful and fast selling products. Good and regular income. Manager personally fixing Agencies. Apply H. B. Chandi, Care Postmaster, Bombay. (5009).

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday, the 18th instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th October, 1935.
1953

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANDRAO BAPUBHAI PAKHADE, of Vile-Parle, has agreed to sell to my client Mr. PARTAP SINGH ARURA, the piece of land, admeasuring 1094 square yards or thereabouts, being the Eastern part of Final Plot Number 106 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 2 of Vile-Parle, together with the bungalow, Corrugated iron sheets shed, four privies and the well, etc., standing thereon free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof or the structures thereon, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned, Advocate for the purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" building at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 16th day of Oct., 1935.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
1950.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. H. GUZDAR, Esquire, with the consent of Mrs. AIMAI COOVERJI GUZDAR and HIRJIBHAI HORMUSJI BELGAUMWALLA, has contracted for the absolute sale of the under-mentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those various pieces or parcels of land Agricultural as well as non-agricultural bearing Survey Nos. 49, 59, 60 and also Survey Nos. 49, 50, 51, 57, 58 and 59 and admeasuring in all about 21,110 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Government Town Planning Scheme, Andheri No. 6 Final Nos. 3, 4, 55, 6, 5 and 7, admeasuring in all 9070 square yards and Final Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, admeasuring 12040 making in all 21,110 square yards and also the road areas between Nos. 9, 10, 11 and the Railway Line as also the Road area between 12, 13, 14 and 5, 6, and 55 and Nos. 4, 7, 8 and 11 and further road area between the Plot No. 5 and Plot No. 14, admeasuring in all 6044 Square Yards or thereabouts and the said pieces or parcels of land forming two blocks one containing the Town Planning Scheme Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and bounded as follows:—

On the West by the Ghodbunder Road,

On the East by the B.B. & C.I. Railway line,

On the North by the property belonging to Marwadi Ramnarayan Harnandrai, and

On the South by Plot Nos. 56 and 15 being the property of Sir Shapurji Bharucha, and the other block bearing Nos. 12, 13, 14, 5, 6 and 55 bounded as under:—

On the West by the Ghodbunder Road,

On the East by the B.B. & C.I. Railway line,

On the North by the intended Road and beyond that by Nos. 4, 7, 8 and 11 above referred to, and

On the South by Nos. 56 and 15,

and at present containing some small huts wherein the tenants of the Vendor reside.

Dated this 17th day of Oct., 1935.
VRAJLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1932

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BEHRAM DINIYAR IRANI and JAMSHED MERWAN IRANI, both of Bombay Parsi (Irani) inhabitants have this day assigned to our client Mr. CHANDULAL CHHOTALAL SHAH for valuable consideration, by way of absolute sale, free from encumbrances, their right, title and interest in the good-will of their aerated water factory and business carried on in the name, style and firm of "PAHALVI AERATED-WATER FACTORY" and its stock-in-trade, etc. situate at Gilder Lane, Tardeo. The said Vendors have now no interest in or to the said business, etc., so assigned to our client or any part thereof.

Dated this 16th day of Oct. 1935.
Messrs. LAKHIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser
Mr. Chandulal Chhotalal Shah.
1951

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF MRS. ANNA MARIA COUTO ....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late ANNA MARIA COUTO, late of Candolim, Bardez Goa, Portuguese Christian, deceased, who died a widow, at Mapuca, Bardez Goa on the 27th day of February, 1927 and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 30th day of May, 1935, Julio Luis one of the grandsons and next of kin of the deceased, deceased of Bombay the Administrator of the estate of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any Securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and/or to deliver up the said Securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administrator at the Office of the said Attorneys Messrs. LITTLE & CO., at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1935.
LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
1937.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES at Alibaug, advertised to take place on Sunday, the 20th inst. has been POSTPONED to 1st December, 1935.
BENNETT & CO.

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Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p. m.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, Oct 17

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

After a quiet and uninteresting week's trading the American market has showed a small decline as detailed above.

No cables of any particular importance have been received, but all of them comment on the fact that the weather has been ideal for picking, and that hedge selling is on the increase. This is only to be expected while the crop movement is at its heaviest, and if it was not for trade buying, which becomes noticeable in all easy markets, we think that prices might have reacted still further.

The New York market may possibly be technically unsound for the moment, as speculators have bought under the influence of war news at a time of the year when otherwise they would have held off, and a small reaction may reasonably be expected, but the general statistical position of American cotton is getting stronger every day, and with Government controlling approximately five million bales out of an available supply of 20 1/2 millions, and the possibility of a consumption of 13 1/2 million bales this season, we feel confident of higher prices eventually.

Speculators in the local market are making the most of the war and the shortage of stocks in Bombay to keep prices steady, but the demand for actual cotton has dwindled very considerably during the last week.

The price for Broach touched Rs. 212 1/4 early in the week, but recovered again to Rs. 218; we think that our hedge contracts are being maintained at too high a parity compared with America, as we do not see who is going to take care of the large Indian crop—except for long staple styles for which there should be a steady demand from Indian Mills throughout the season as the import of Americans under 1" staple is unlikely—when arrivals start to pour into the various markets.

We look for higher prices for Americans and we also look for higher prices here, but not to the same extent, for the reasons given above, and we should therefore welcome a reaction as an opportunity for making purchases

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 16-10-35	2245000	1817000
Receipts Yesterday 16-10-35	48000	20000
Exports to date 16-10-35	953000	1009000
Stock at Ports 11-10-35	2185000	2979000
Stock Interior Towns 11-10-35	991000	1639000
Stock at Liverpool 11-10-35	421000	963000
Visible Supply 11-10-35	6277000	8230000
Quantity in sight 11-10-35	3764000	2700000
Quantity out of sight 11-10-35	1815000	1769000

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 17.

28 Jam Mill Sindh American 273
49 Anandilal Poddar Kasganj 162
100 Gokuldas Dossa Jaitu 10 on
51 Samji Karamshi Gulabpura 159
37 Viram Ladha Bhayavadar 191/4
100 N. Fatehalli Aligarh 160 3/4
50 N. Fatehalli Neemuch 206
29 Japan T and Co. Basim 213 1/2
61 Bhavanji Bharmal Jetpur 150
44 Madhavji Mulji Gulabpura 152
48 Madhavji Mulji Beawar 152
56 Madhavji Mulji Hanei 155

SHIPPING NEWS

DEPARTURES.
Bombay: Oct. 17.

S.S. Dalgoma: Capt. P H Beeching; Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.
„ Vasna; J Rowe; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Basra via Karachi.

LOADING.
Bombay: Oct. 17.

S.S. Kaisar-I-Hind for Europe Ports.
„ Rajputana for Europe Ports.
„ Varsova for Persian Fulf Ports.

IMPORTS.
Bombay: Oct. 17.

S S Britannia, Agents, Gr. Tr. Co., from Glasgow.—93 cases cotton; 205 cases machinery; 292 cases whisky; 45 cases rum; 23 cases books; 962 cases beer; 75 cases provision; 52 drums disinfectant fluid; 375 pieces cisterns; 25 pieces sockets; 2000 loose fire bricks; 150 bags fire clay; 104 bags cut nails; 77 loose steel joist; 294 bdls. steel bars; 100 cases sewing machine parts; 63 loose steel angles; 135 pieces boiler fittings.

From Liverpool.—59 cases hammers; 195 cases lub. oil; 381 pieces e'ware; 27 pieces C. I. cisterns; 468 pieces railway goods; 625 bags railway goods; 136 cases tiles; 96 drums chloride of zinc; 40 crts. stoves; 115 loose tyres and tubes; 50 rolls roofing; 40 cases whisky; 56 loose steel bars; 60 bdls. spring steel; 161 bdls. shovels 205 bdls. cycle covers; 30 bars iron bars; 37 bales wool tapes; 80 drums paint; 81 cases biscuits; 334 drums bleaching powder; 2500 bags soda ash; 1000 drums caustic soda; 100 cases mureate of ammonia; 48 bales floor covering; 80 kegs; cutlery; 60 drums oil varnish; 187 kegs aniline dyes; 375 bales old news; 83 bdls. steel tubes; 90 pieces steel drums; 28 drums brenthal; 332 cases glycerine; 210 drume lub. oil.

From Marseilles.—100 bags almonds; 17 cases cheese.

From Alexandria.—525 bales cotton.

S S Mooltan, Agents, M M & Co., from London.—63 cases indigo; 63 drums aniline colour.

From Marseilles.—35 cases vermouth; 100 bags almonds; 100 drums lead oare; 200 cases tiles; 17 cases saffron; 85 cases mineral water.

From Gibralter.—112 cases wine.

From Zurich.—15 cases saccharine.

From Alexandria.—202 bales cotton; 54 bags gum.

EXPORTS.
Bombay: Oct. 17.

S S Rajputana, for London.—42 bags seed, F F Campbell & Co.; 75 cases bristles, W H Brady & Co.; 20 cases bristles, D Abraham & Sons.

For Marseilles.—385 bales cotton A H Diab.

For Tripoli.—25 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

For Alexandretta.—94 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil; 60 bales cotton twist, M A A L Abdul Razak.

For Beyrouth.—75 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil; 30 bales cotton twist, M A A L Abdul Razak.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe.—373 bales cotton, S Karamshi & Co. 100 bales cotton, Nisha Co., Ltd.; 213 bales cotton raw, B Harakchand & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co.; 373 bales cotton raw, K Poonja & Co.; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw, N Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trd. Co.

For Yokkaichi.—275 bales cotton V Bros.

For Nagasaki.—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Yokohama.—100 bales cotton V Bros.

For Shanghai.—150 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trd. Co.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg.—350 bags groundnut oil cake, M Hoosen & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, S M Rajgor; 193 bales cotton raw Sapt. Tex. Pro. Ltd.; 323 bales cotton fly, Sapt. Tex. Pro. Ltd.

For Antwerp.—42 bags buffalo pickers, P Kasambhai; 110 bales cotton raw, T Dawoodbhai; 220 bales cotton V Bros.

For Bremen.—40 bags celery seed Thos. Cook & Sons; 80 bales cotton seed, T Dawoodbhai.

S S Britannia for Liverpool.—46 bales wool raw, D Sasson & Co.; 128 bales wool raw, M Nissim 33 bales goat hair, Graham T. Co.; 615 bales gr. oil cake, H A K Omerbhoy; 22 bales woollen rags; Patel & Co.; 51 bales cotton twist, M Narottamdas & Co.; 104 bags kang gram, K Devji & Co.; 210 bales wool raw, Eastern Wood Tr. Co.; 20 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 100 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas & Co.; 91 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas & Co.

S S President Munroe, for New York.—50 bales goat and sheep skins, D Abraham & Sons; 100 bags fennel seed, D Abraham; 20 bales cotton goods, Thos. Cook & Sons; 21 bales woollen rags, Patel & Co.; 70 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 66 bags India seed, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Genoa.—83 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.

For Marseilles.—250 bags mustard seed, A A Kazim; 64 bags gum A A Kazim; 659 bags groundnut seed, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 1905 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

YARNS VERY STEADY
Effect Of War

Bombay, Oct. 16.

There is no special change to report in the yarn market during the past week and whilst the undertone has continued to remain very steady, prices have fluctuated within a narrow range. It seems as though the war enthusiasm has been falling off and dealers have now been turning their attention from speculative fervour to hard facts. As a result of high prices of cotton, the Mills have been yet quoting high prices for their yarns but the dealers now do not show more inclination to make their purchases at the present level of prices which is considered high and unworkable and which is definitely unsuitable to the hand-loom weavers.

Reports have been received from the consuming districts that whilst prices of other commodities have shown an appreciable improvement as a result of war mentality during the last few days, prices of hand-loom cloth have not shown any definite improvement so far. It is therefore natural that hand-loom weavers are not in a position to pay any high prices for their requirements in yarn so long as such a state of affairs continues. Several enquiries have been received from upcountry markets regarding various kinds of yarns during the last few days but most of them are of speculative nature due to war scare and no important business has resulted on account of the prices offered being much too low. On the whole, markets at the moment seem to be rather unsettled and the demand from consuming districts has been falling off probably due to approach of New Year when dealers naturally pay more attention to the settling of accounts between themselves

Latest reports from Manchester go to show that there has been more business done with other markets on the Continent and the prices of Manchester yarns therefore have been somewhat higher than before. No business of importance has been booked for India on account of slack demand and also due to higher prices for Manchester yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS

Prices have remained almost unchanged with narrow fluctuations and the speculative fervour which was in evidence during the last few days seems to be abating. Turnover in mercerised yarns as well as Cotton Grey Yarns single and double has been much restricted during the week. Advices from Japan are yet firm and therefore no business of importance for forward deliveries has been possible during the week. Sampin has been fluctuating almost every day whereas Exchange remains fairly steady.

ART SILK YARNS

Demand for Italrayon Yarns has continued to remain slack on account of comparatively much higher prices than those of Japanese Yarns. Reports from consuming districts are far from encouraging. It is reported that owing to heavy stocks of Japanese Art Silk Cloth and also due to low prices, demand for hand-loom Art Silk Cloth is yet very limited and the prices offered are very low and do not admit of any margin for the handloom weavers at present level of prices of Art Silk Yarns. Naturally, therefore, offtake in Art Silk Yarns remains very limited. On the other hand, it is believed in well informed circles that the arrivals of Italian Rayon Yarns will be restriated in the next few weeks on account of Italo-Abyssinian war and as a result it is quite probable that scarcity in Italian Art Silk Yarns may be felt after the present stocks are consumed and prices as a result are likely to show considerable improvement in the next few weeks. Forward business in Japanese Art Silk Yarns has been moderate at prices more or less the same, but the shipments are somewhat distant. The future course of the market seems to be rather more hopeful at the moment.

INDIAN YARNS

Some of the up-country Mills are reported to have been making sales of their yarns at fairly satisfactary prices and it seems as if the immediate requirements of the buyers have been satisfied. Besides this, as a speculative fervour seems to be abating at present, fresh sales of the local at present limits are getting increasingly difficult. The future course of the market therefore seems to be rather uncertain and will mostly depend upon the cotton prices and also further developments in the Italo-Abyssinian war.

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

When The Car Misbehaves. I.

Mystery Of The Missing Carbon

How To Take It Out Without Moving The Magneto?

By SYED MAJID ALI BABBAN.

We begin this week a series of short articles written by a motorist in non-technical and simple language for other motorists. The writer who has long experience of motoring offers many useful suggestions and hints, in the course of the incidents which he relates.

Motor repair shops being rare in India particularly in rural districts it is essential that motor owners should acquaint themselves with such simple repair processes for emergency purposes.

We invite other motorists to let their fellow-car-owners have the benefit of their experience.

It is certainly embarrassing to have your motor car come to an abrupt halt on the road. A few moments before, the people were marvelling at your speed and now you stand and stamp your foot. Perhaps other cars will speed by without stopping to offer help, unless it be some acquaintance, who will then ask you the question, "What's the trouble? Can I help in any way?" And if he can't do anything and is a real friend, he might take you along in his car, leaving your driver to fix it up as best he can. But to be able to repair the wrong at once would be vastly better.

THE REASON WHY

One summer evening, I was taking my car at a speed of 30 to 40 miles per hour when suddenly the engine stopped without a previous rattle. Thinking it only an air lock in the petrol system, I pressed the throttle twice and then again without avail. Freeing the car from the gearing, I steered it to the roadside and on hand-braking, came to the right of the road. I opened the bonnet and then pressed the floster pin to inspect the petrol supply to the carburettor. It was flowing well. Went to the other side, put the hands on the plugs and ordered the driver to turn the handle. Didn't receive any shock. Something might be wrong with the contact-breaker. I asked him to check the point with the gauge. It was found O.K. He next unscrewed the distributor and cleaned the badly oiled surface. On adjusting it properly he turned the handle, but still the engine made no fuss and the spark was missing too. I removed the pencil, and the nut of the bush-holder was opened. There the carbon piece was found missing from the spring. This was the real cause of the trouble and of the sudden stop.

A BRAIN WAVE

What to do now? How to take out the carbon from underneath the shaft without moving the magneto? The driver brought the copper wire and a tiny screw driver, trying hard to bring the carbon out, but it slipped every now and then. Soon an idea struck me, and I took a handkerchief from my pocket and pressed an end of it (with the screw driver) on one side of the shaft and asked the driver to turn the handle very slowly. As he moved the handle up and down I pressed the cotton along. Soon the carbon was raised and came to the other side. I went on thrusting the cloth through as it appeared full. I took it with the tips and drew the kerchief, giving it to the driver. He next adjusted it with a slight twist to the spring and cleaned its surface with the sand paper. On fitting the carbon and all the parts to the proper places he turned the handle. In half the turn the engine started and we were again speeding along.

SOLEX

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Fit SOLEX for MORE MILEAGE ON PETROL!

SOLEX embodying new features of design, SOLEX carburettors achieve a considerable economy in fuel consumption. Widely used by motorists to-day, SOLEX is available at a moderate price.
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Measured by mileage—or by length of service—it costs far less to ride a Raleigh! Built throughout of rustless steel the Raleigh will last a lifetime—it is "guaranteed for ever!"

For speedy, comfortable and economical travel there is nothing to equal the Raleigh—the finest bicycle ever produced.

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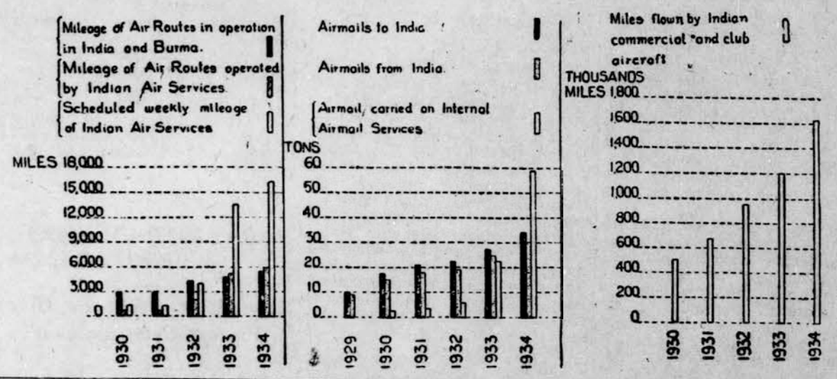
Progress Of Civil Aviation In India



Flying Facts And Figures

The following interesting facts and figures have been taken from the Government of India's report on the progress of Civil Aviation in India.

During 1934, 18,413 flying hours were carried out by aircraft of Indian registration, excluding the time flown by aircraft used entirely for private purposes.

* * * *

26 notifiable aircraft accidents were recorded in 1934 compared with 29 in the previous year. 4 persons lost their lives and 4 were seriously injured.

* * * *

There are ten Flying Clubs in India—at Delhi, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore, Jodhpur, Rangoon and Nagpur.

* * * *

The total membership of all the Flying Clubs in India during the year was 1,762; out of which 699 were Europeans.

Bombay had the largest membership having 497. Bengal had 295 and Madras 262.

* * * *

Quite a lot of non-regular or taxi air transport was performed during the year—the total being 272 journeys with 326 passengers, 827 flying hours and 77,501 miles flown.

* * * *

28,550 passengers went in for joy-rides, the total flying hours being 1,251.

* * * *

The number of Private Pilot's licences issued during 1934 was 100 as against 96 during 1933.

* * * *

The number of aircraft on the register at the end of the year were 102 and 62 held current certificates of air-worthiness.

* * * *

Air mails to India by the three lines—Imperial Airways, K.L.M. and Air France—totalled 96,088 lbs. in 1934.

Air mails from India totalled 84,636 lbs.

* * * *

192 aeroplanes arrived during the year at Karachi air port from abroad and 183 left for foreign lands.

* * * *

There are 42 privately-owned aeroplanes in India.

* * * *

The Viceroy travelled 1,518 miles by air in his luxurious "Avro X" aeroplane during 1934.

NEW AIR LINE FOR CHINA

Aviation Corporation To Raise Capital

The Eurasia Aviation Corporation has been ordered by the Chinese Ministry of Communications to make preparations for the inauguration of the newly-projected Sian-Chengtu airline.

Three two-motor Junkers planes have been ordered by the Corporation from a German firm for the use on the line.

For the purpose of further expanding and developing aerial services of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, the ministry of Communications has made arrangement with its German authorities for the raising of the capital of the Corporation from dol. 5,000,000 to dol. 7,500,000. The amount of shares of the Chinese and German sides of the Corporation will be in the same proportion as previously fixed.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CIVIL AVIATION

The following are extracts from the Report on Civil Aviation referring to training of Indians as ground engineers in England, the recent recruitment of four trainees and some other Government and private scholarships.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

Reference was made in last year's Report to five Indian ground engineers who were sent to England for further training in aeronautical engineering. Of these one, returned to India after completing his course of training. The progress of the remaining three ground engineers, as also that of the research student referred to in last year's Report, has been reported to be satisfactory.

TRAINING FOR RECRUITMENT.

Recruitment of staff has been suspended in the past few years, but, in order to make a start with the provision of the staff which will be required in the future, the recommencement of training has been sanctioned. Accordingly, a selection was made of four Indian trainers, two for aircraft inspection and two for aerodrome control duties. Training commenced early in 1935-36. The ties will extend over a period of 3 years and 3 months in all, made up as follows:—

In India.—Preliminary flying training for 3 months, if required.

In England.—Aeronautical engineering course at an aeronautical school, including experience of inspection in aircraft and aero-engine factories; flying training and practice during the progress of the course.

The subjects and duties in which the candidate will be given training include—

Training as pilot; air navigation and elementary signalling; meteorology; aviation law and regulations; aerodrome communications procedure and control of air traffic; maintenance of aerodromes and aerodrome buildings and maintenance and operation of aerodrome equipment; office administration, control of expenditure, collection of Government revenue, and general accounting.

AIRCRAFT INSPECTORS.

Two scholars have been selected for training as Assistant Aircraft Inspectors. They will shortly be sent to England on a course extending slightly over two years and thereafter will return to India to be posted for further training with the aircraft inspection staff here.

TATA SCHOLARSHIPS.

In addition to the scholarships and financial aid granted by the Government of India for the training of Indians in Civil Aviation, mention should also be made of the assistance rendered in this respect by private bodies, such as the Tata Trusts. The two main Tata Trusts, namely, the Sir Ratan Tata Charities and the Sir Dorabji Tata Trusts, have, between them, granted financial assistance to candidates for training in aviation, amounting to over Rs. 25,000 in the course of the past 4 years.

JAP YOUTH BECOMES AIR-MINDED

A total of 5,863 application for the 260 minor aeronautical government positions vacant for the current year were made in Japan. One thousand six hundred and ninety-six young men covet the 100 vacancies for training to become pilots, and the remaining 4,167 aspire to become government aeronautical mechanics.

Physical and scholarship examinations will be held for those positions toward the end of September.

The 100 whose applications will be accepted for training as pilots will enter the Kumagi Aviation School which will be established this fall. Those accepted for mechanical study will enter the new Tokorozawa Flying Technique School. The entrance examination results will be announced early in January.

Government aeronautical students who entered the Tokorozawa Aviation School in 1933 will graduate in November. Their records are reported to be very favorable.

The graduates are expected to be enlisted as probationers for a four-month period with various flying corps in the country.

Week-End Trips To Europe

"Off for a week-end to Paris", may soon be heard in India.

For Europe is getting nearer and nearer and nearer to India as aviation progresses.

It was a sensational event when the Imperial Airways brought London and Karachi within 5 days air-travel distance. "We can now hop over to England in a single month's holiday", said people then.

TWO DAYS' JOURNEY

They will be able to hop over to Paris or London or Berlin in a week's casual leave when the Imperial Airways speed up their service, as they propose to do in the near future.

Karachi to London would then mean about 48 hours—less then what it takes now to travel from Delhi to Madras or Bombay to Peshawar, in a train.

This information is contained in the Government Report on Civil Aviation which foreshadows many other interesting developments.

MORE FREQUENT SERVICE

There will be no need to wait for the bi-weekly 'plane as the frequency of the service will be increased to five times a week of which two services will terminate across India and three will proceed to Calcutta.

The speeding up of the schedule will involve night flying over the whole of India and, therefore, arrangements will have to be made at all aerodromes on the route.

IN 1937.

This will take time. And so you need not hurry if you are thinking of hopping off to Paris—or is it Monte Carlo?—for a week's holiday.

There is still time enough to book your passage, and arrange your leave. The new schedule will not come into force before the beginning of 1937.

"KAY AYE AYE."

SERVICE FOR TRAFFIC VICTIMS

Jap City's Efforts To Avoid Accidents

The Shibuya Anzenkai, or Safety Society of Shibuya (Japan) recently held an impressive service for those killed by traffic accidents, and for policemen who have lost their lives while attempting to regulate traffic. The memorial rites were observed in the Shibuya Cinema House.

This society has been honoured with gifts of money from T.I.H. Princes Higashi Fushimi, Kuni, Nashimoto, Ri Ken-Ko and Ri Gu-ko.

Electric signs to warn drivers of cars have been placed along the busy thoroughfares in Shibuya which has taken the lead in making the streets safe for pedestrians.

Chinese Director To Come To India

To Study Recent Railway Developments

Late developments in railway enterprises in India, Japan and various European countries will constitute the subject of investigations to be undertaken by Managing-Director Shen Chang, Ma-Suiyuan Railway of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Administration, for the next five months as he has been deputed by the Chinese Ministry of Railways to make a one-year investigation tour in these countries.

Mr. Shen has been entrusted by the Ministry of Railways with the mission as a result of his meritorious service rendered to the Peiping-Suiyuan Administration during the past two years. Owing to his enlightened administration the Railway has made progress as the Railway has never been before.

Mr. Shen is leaving for Nanking within the next two weeks to receive instructions from the Ministry of Railways. From Nanking, he will proceed to Shanghai, whence he will sail on his investigation tour.

The well-known railway administrator, it is understood, will first proceed to India, thence to various European countries. From the Old Continent, he will return to the Far East by way of the Siberian Railway 'en route' to Japan where he expects to conclude his investigation tour.

In a recent interview with pressmen, Mr. Shen expressed pleasure for having been commissioned to go abroad which, he said, will enable him to obtain first hand knowledge of the latest railway developments in India, Japan and Europe.

During his tour, Mr. Shen will pay special attention to the railway conditions in India and Japan in view of the fact that they are two neighbouring countries of China.

AMERICAN SAFETY CONGRESS TO OPEN

Nearly 7,000 delegates from all parts of the country are expected to attend the twenty-fourth annual Safety Congress and Exposition to be held in Louisville, from October 14 to 18. The sessions on motor accident prevention will include a demonstration of scientific methods of determining drunkenness.

20 Years Hence

WHICH WILL YOU BE?

YOUNG man, consider your future. To-day, your finances are sound, you have the means to supply *all* your wants and have also perhaps, something saved for a rainy day. But twenty years hence, will you be in as secure a position? Will you bear the same cheerful countenance of prosperity, or the deep unpleasant frown of a reduced income resultant of your retirement?

ENSURE *now* a prosperous future—secure *now* against the days of your old age, a substantial income . . . by investing in a Crown Life Policy; and when you can no longer work, you will receive a considerable sum to keep you in prosperity for the rest of your days. Also your dependants would *not* be left destitute to rely on the charity of others should you fail to survive.

Write to-day for full particulars of the

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which contain privileges and benefits much more liberal than usually allowed.

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'Phone:—Nos. 27041, 27042

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

There was a theft at the residence of H. H the Maharaja of Rajpipla at Nepean Sea Road yesterday in connection with which two persons have been arrested by the Police.

Three persons were arrested by the Kalachowkie Police last night in the compound of Haji Cassum Chawl, Currey Road, for alleged "Sutta" gambling.

They were released on bail at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Two Hindus, Sharamdas Anantram and Kamalsingh Chavalsingh, who were recently arrested by the Pydhonie Police in connection with attempted robbery at Barbhoy Moholla on Sept. 25 last, were remanded at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day to Police custody till Oct. 23.

Gajabai, a Hindu woman, who was knocked down by a B. E. S. T. bus near the Byculla Railway bus near the Byculla Railway Station yesterday morning, succumbed to the injuries at the J. J. Hospital, to-day.

The inquest on the body will be held to-morrow.

Allarakhia Karim Bux, a lorry driver who was arrested by the Pydhonie Police on charges of causing grievous hurt to two lorry-drivers at Arthur Road on Monday last during a free fight over the passing of lorries, was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court to-day and was remanded into Police custody till October 22.

The assaulted persons are detained in the hospital with multiple injuries.

Close upon the heels of a ghastly murder committed near Two Tanks at midnight yesterday, another murder equally heinous in character, was perpetrated in the early hours of this morning at Kalachowki, Bombay.

Yesu Nama, a Hindu youth, working in the Manchester Mill, accompanied by his brother Chowka Nama, was returning to his room at Laibaug after their night shift along Parel Road.

When they arrived near Manji Seth's Wadi, close to the Venus Cinema, all of a sudden it is alleged, five persons emerged from the "wadi" armed with deadly weapons and assaulted both the brothers.

Yesu, it is stated, fell to the ground and expired on the spot. His body was removed to the [illegible].

A leather belt and a sharp-cutting instrument are [illegible] have been used in the commission of the crime.

The Kalachowkie Police are investigating.

That he threw acid on a prostitute named Gangoobai with the result that she became blind in both eyes was the allegation made against Yesin Kader by the police in applying for his remand, at the Girgaum Police Court today.

It was stated that there was ill feeling between the accused Yasin and Mahmood on one side, and a prostitute named Gangoobai and her sister Anusuyabai on the other.

At about 8 p.m. on 16th inst. the accused and the man Mahmood went to Gangoobai's place and suddenly threw some acid from an aluminium glass on her, and then ran away.

The woman was removed to J. J. Hospital. She has sustained severe burns on her head and the upper portion of her body. She has also lost the sight of both her eyes.

The aluminium glass and some burnt clothes have been taken charge of by the Police.

The accused Yasin was traced at about 1 a.m. to-day, but the other accused Mahmood has absconded.

Yasin Kaded was remanded till the 31st instant.

Three Suspects Acquit Of Complicity In Th At Jewellers

The Chief Presidency Ma Bombay, convicted and so Azarali Sumsherali, a Gu one day's simple impr a and to pay a fine of Rs.ng charge of theft of a diamop valued at Rs. 1,300 fromers of Messrs. Guzdar Bro in Taj Mahal Hotel. hat a

The prosecution case shop party of Gypsies went were of the complainant After shown some diamonds found the party left, a ring was missing and a c made to the Police others were arrested. Th be acquitted and convicted to be paid to the complain appeared for Mr. W.K. M M.K. Azad the prosecution hari defended with Mr. A.S. the accused.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.

Leaving one-year-old child alone in the om of their resi-dence at shir Dady Street, Maharbou here water was being boi on a primus stove, Hirabai inial, the mother of the chil ent to the water-tap to fetch he water, a few days back.

The d, in the meantime, crawled o near the stove and upset kettle in which water was ing. She was terribly scald

Tw ays' medical treatment at hom aving failed, the child was take on October 14, to G. T. hospit but she died.

T following verdict was reco ed by the Coroner's jury to-y. Death caused by Septicaia following scalds accident-all sustained from hot water.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT FOR ASSAULT ON WIFE.

Rejecting the accused's plea fo mercy on the ground of his wife's alleged infidelity, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Grgaum Court, sentenced on Wednesday evening, Shiva Narayan (26), a hawker by profession, to 18 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to another 3 months, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his wife, Sundarabai. The Magistrate remarked that the premeditated and brutal nature of the crime did not admit of any extenuating circumstances.

The fine, if realised, was directed to be paid to the wife as compensation.

The facts of the case are that Shiva Narayan and Sundarabai Kharwar by caste, were married nearly 10 years ago and were living near Manrol. About 2 years ago they came to Bombay and were living at Byculla. Shiva was a hawker of vegetables.

It is stated that the accused was ill-treating his wife and that in July last turned her out of the house, whereupon she went to live with her parents.

On August 23rd, Sundarabai went to hawk vegetables at Ardeshir Dady Street, when the accused seizer her and felled her on the ground. He is then alleged to have attempted to cut off her nose. In trying to prevent it, she sustained severe knife wounds on her face.

Having failed in his attempt to cut her nose, Shiva is then alleged to have cut off her left ear and inflicted injuries on her person with a razor.

The accused pleaded guilty but alleged his wife's infidelity as an extinuating factor.

Disbelieving his story, the Magistrate found him guilty of the charge of grievous hurt and sentenced him as stated.

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GT. GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS

The following civil appointments are notified in the Bombay Government Gazette published on Thursday:—

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., is appointed Judicial Commissioner of Sind with effect from the 10th December 1935, vice Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., retiring.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., will officiate as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. E. E. Turner proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. Hobson, on return from leave to be Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, vice Mr. T. Robinson proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. M. S. Yates, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Broach and Panch Mahals, vice Mr. M. M. Chudasama, pending further orders.

Mr. Mark S. Noronha, LL.B., (Advocate), Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay, out of India, up to 2nd January 1936.

Engineer-Captain G. L. Annett, R.I.N., Engineer Manager of His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, Bombay, and Commander T. M. S. Milne-Henderson, O.B.E., R.I.N. Divisional Sea Transport Officer, Bombay are appointed Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

The services of Reverend R. W. Matheson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, St. Andrews Church, Karachi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department, for employment as Chaplain to the 2nd Battalion. The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lucknow, vice the Reverend J. W. R. Rutledge.

Reverend G. M. D. Short, whose services are being placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay by the Government of Madras, to be on return from leave, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, St. Andrew's Church, Karachi, vice the Reverend R. W. Matheson.

Khan Bahadur P. N. Pesikaka, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kharaghoda, has been appointed to perform the duties of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Suigam Range, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd September 1935, vice Mr. G. C. Rose, permitted to attend the A. I. R. O. Military Training at Poona.

Mr. K. R. Doctor, F.S.I., L.C.E., A.M.I.E., Land Manager, Bombay Suburban District, is granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from 19th September 1935.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 16th November 1935.

Mr. D. B. Sothers, on relief by Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, to be Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle.

Mr. J. Petty, to act as Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, vice Mr. J. B. T. Brooks proceeding on leave, till relieved by Mr. D. B. Sothers.

Mr. B. S. Patel, Acting Director of Agriculture, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 25th October 1935.

Mukundrai Chimanlal Pandya, Clerk, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, is dismissed from the service of Government with effect from 12th August 1935.

Mr. R. H. Acharya, M.B.B.S., (Bom.), is reappointed as Honorary Obstetric Physician at the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, for a further period of two years ending on the 30th September 1937.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., B.E., B.A., (R.U.I.), I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, vice Sahibzada Mirza proceeding on leave.

Mr. O. D. O'Sullivan, M.I.Struct. E., B.S.E., Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, vice Mr. Arbuthnot appointed officiating Superintending Engineer.

LECTURE ON "PALESTINE"

Atiya Begum's Tribute To Arab Initiative And Organisation

That certain Jewish scientists were trying to create death rays from the Dead Sea was the statement made by Atiya Begum in the course of a lecture on "Palestine" at the Cama Oriental Institute on Wednesday. Prof. Fyzee presided.

Speaking about the Jewish problem, the lecturer referred to the 'octopus-like" control of politics, business and culture by the Jews. At the same time she paid a tribute to their initiative and organisation, and contrasted it with our dependence on "God and Government" for everything.

Concluding the lecturer said that she for one was hopeful that the Arabs would come to their own in Palestine and that the cry of "Allah-ho-Akbar" would once more resound from Afghanistan to Angora.

NO 'MALICE PREPENSE'

Reference To Shivaji's Descent To Be Dropped From Kanarese History

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A number of resolutions of public meetings and Societies have lately been submitted to Government protesting against an alleged offensive reference to the lineage of "Shri Shivaji Maharaj" in a Kanarese text-book on Indian History published by Messrs. Basavanal and Halgali. The attention of Government has also been drawn to certain references to the subject made in the Press. They have accordingly made enquiries into the matter, and as a result, the following facts are published for the information of the public.

The book in question was originally published in March 1929, and was sanctioned as a text-book for primary and secondary schools by the Education Department on the recommendation of a representative Committee of educationists. The passage to which exception is taken does not occur in the text book; but in a footnote to Chapter XXVI the authors have quoted from the "Keladi Nripa Vijaya"—a chronicle of the dynasty of the Kings of Keladi—a statement purporting to show that Shivaji was not of pure Rajput descent. Three more editions of the book in question have since appeared, but it is only recently that an objection has been taken to the passage in question.

REFERENCE TO DESCENT TO BE DROPPED

Government are however satisfied that in making that statement the authors were in no way animated by a desire to offend the feelings of any community. The attention of the surviving author, Mr. Basavanal, having been drawn to this footnote, he has readily agreed to have the footnote omitted from a new edition of the book which is in the press. A suggestion has been made to Government to withdraw the Departmental recognition of the book; but in view of the fact that the book in question has passed through four editions and a large number of copies of it are in circulation, Government consider that the proposed course would penalise the pupils and [illegible]s rather than the authors. Government are however issuing instructions to the Administrative Officers of School Boards and Headmasters and Principals of all schools and educational institutions in the Presidency in which the book is in use to see that the footnote in question is suitably pasted over. They consider that this action coupled with the omission of the offending footnote from the new edition of the book will be sufficient. It should be mentioned that copies of the new edition will not be allowed to be used as a text-book unless the author or authors thereof submit the same to the Director of Public Instruction and Government for examination and approval and the approval of Government is obtained. The approval of the Government will not, of course, be given unless, on examination of the new copy, Government is satisfied that there are no objectionable passages in the book.

In some of the resolutions and writings in the Press it has been suggested that the use of the book in question as a text-book was sanctioned by the present Minister of Education. In refutation of this fact it is only necessary to mention that the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Kambli assumed charge as Minister of Education on 15th July 1932 whereas, as stated above, the book was recognised by the Education Department in the year 1929.

FISHERWOMAN KNOCKED DOWN

BOMBAY Thursday.

A fisherwoman, aged 40 years, was knocked down by a motor bus at the junction of Andheri Road and Versova Road, on Wednesday evening.

Dewakibai Pandoo, the victim of the accident, sustained fracture of the ribs and was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital for treatment, where she died the same night.

The body was brought to the morgue.

Giving evidence before the City Coroner to-day, Bhowan Mahadeo, a fisherman living at Versova and the brother of the deceased, stated that his sister lived with her husband at Versova. Yesterday evening he received information that she was knocked down by a bus. He saw her lying on the road in front of his house. A motor bus was standing close by. Dewakibai was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital but she died.

The inquest was postponed till tomorrow to enable the police to make further inquiries.

The Bhoiwada Police are investigating.

DR. BUCK RUXTON KNOWN IN BOMBAY

Dr. Buck Ruxton, the Lancaster medical practitioner who had been held on charge of murder, is said to have received his M.B B.S. degree in Bombay, and that he was a student of the Grant Medical College.

Dr. Ruxton's name appeared among the list of successful candidates as Bakhtyar Rustomji Ratanji Hakim. His college records reveal that he was a Parsi born in Bombay in March 1899, and that he passed through the Wilson College before he received his medical degree.

HARIJAN FRANCHISE PROPAGANDA

Arya Mitra Mela To Give Variety Entertainment To-day

Under the auspices of the National Harijan Franchise Association the Arya Mitra Mela will stage a variety entertainment comprising amongst others anti-untouchability and anti-gambling dialogues at 9 p.m. to-day, Friday, on the Kamagar Maidan, Poibavdi, Parel.

ALLEGED PATRICIDE

Sequel To Quarrel Over Removal Of Paddy

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, October 15.

On a charge of patricide Gadiya Rama More, an Agri youth of Chinchavli village in the Kalyan Taluka, has been committed to sessions court at Thana by the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan.

The prosecution case is that on the night of September 12 last, father and son quarrelled over the removal of paddy by the latter for pounding. It is alleged that the accused got so much provoked that he picked up a wooden pestle and dealt a severe blow on his father's neck from behind, as a result of which he died in the morning. The accused is further alleged to have washed the wound and laid him in bed with a view to show that the deceased Rama Pandu died a natural death. The son, who had left for the fields after the alleged offence, was arrested by the Kalyan Taluka police on suspicion. The accused is stated to have made a confession before a local Magistrate.

BURMA GETS LIGHT SHOWERS

Heavy Rain Likely Along Coromandel Coast

POONA, Oct. 17.

There has been nearly general thunderstorm and rain in South Madras, with local rain in Konkan North Madras Coast and Upper Burma, while a few light showers have also been reported in Lower Burma, Bengal, South Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan. Conditions are unsettled in South-west Bay of Bengal, off Coromandel Coast, where a depression is probably forming.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Pamban 4 inches; Lashio, Nepagapatam, Coimbatore and Kodaikanal 1-1/2 each; Hanamkonda, Cochin, Coonoor and Nellore 1 each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Malabar, increase in South-east Madras, extend to Mysore and Deccan and recur locally in North Madras coast and Lower Burma.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Moderate to heavy rain is likely along the Coromandel Coast during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-10-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .011 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 81.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 74.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 94.7 degrees (5.4 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.1 degrees (3.5 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 137 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the year 80.40 inches

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-10-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.6deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Pathans Arrested On Murder Charge

Man Stabbed During Melee At Khoja St. Dies On Way To Hospital

BOMBAY: Thursday.

Following a midnight murder at Khoja Street yesterday, the Maharbaouri Police arrested seven Pathans.

Their names are:—Manzarkhan Ibrahim, Hasankhan Mukhtiyar, Gulabkhan Sahibkhan, Bukhtabur khan Mukhtyarkhan, Mohd. Rasul Jawtakhan, Abdulkhan Amir and Akbarkhan Sawatkhan.

It is stated that there was a quarrel between the wife of the murdered man, Sherkhan Allikhan, and the wife of accused No. 3, Gulabkhan Sahibkhan, on the 1st floor of Gopinath Building, Khoja Street.

When the accused persons and the deceased went there, an altercation ensued between them. Then they all came to Khoja Street, where the accused and some other Pathans, it is alleged, assaulted deceased. One of them stabbed him.

Sherkhan Allikhan died on the way to hospital.

The arrested persons were placed to-day before Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, when they were ordered to be remanded into Police custody till the 31st instant.

Inspector Wanjare and Sub-Inspector Khan are investigating.

Further inquiries show that Sherkhan Alli Mahomed Khan, a butter merchant, residing at Bara Imam Street, was stated to have been induced to come down from his residence last night, and set upon by a party of Pathans, who are alleged to have assaulted him severely with sticks and stabbed him with knives.

The culprits are stated to have then run away leaving their victim in a pool of blood.

Sherkhan died on the way to the hospital.

Long standing enmity between the murdered man and his neighbour, a Pathan, is suspected to be the motive for the crime.

The heart-rending story of the midnight struggle was vividly described by Tulekha, the wife of the deceased, at the Coroner's Court to-day when Rao Bahadur Athavle, the City Coroner, opened the inquest on the body.

Frequent Quarrels

"On last Wednesday night" said Tulekha, "two women who are the wives of a Pathan and live in a room next to mine quarrelled with me. They have been frequently quarrelling with me objecting to my relatives coming to see me. My husband returned home at eleven that night. The Pathan, who is the husband of the two women, came to our room and said to my husband that the rent collector of the building wanted to see him. He caught my husband by his hands and led him downstairs abusing him."

Attacked By 15 To 20

"As my husband was being led down the staircase" continued the witness, "fifteen to twenty persons who were there made an attack on him with sticks. They took him on to the road and belaboured him with sticks. Then they ran away."

"I went down to the road and saw my husband lying unconscious in a pool of blood. I gave him some water. My brother went and fetched a police constable. The constable was taking my husband to hospital in a victoria but my husband died on the way."

The Coroner adjourned the inquest till October 31, to enable the police to make complete inquiries.

The examination of Tulekha would be further continued on that day.

since the opening of hostilities, according to officials of Ford Motor Company.

The "Detroit of Free Press" states 2,056 lorries sent to Italian colonies earlier in 1935, but the Company ceased shipments immediately the war broke out.—Reuter.

Suit Against Talati For Alleged Breach Of Trust

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, October 15.

Before Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, a complaint on charge of criminal breach of trust by a public servant was filed yesterday against Vinayak Raghunath Zungarrao, a talati, alleging that the accused collected Rs. 65-9-0 from one Abbas Mahomed Fakki of Bangaon village in the Bhiwandi taluka, but failed to pay the amount to the Government treasury. He further alleged to have passed an undated formal receipt.

The Magistrate fixed October 23 for hearing evidence.

Wall Calendars For 1936.

15" x 20"

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50	"	"	"	9.
100	"	"	"	15.
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500	"	"	"	62-8.
1000	"	"	"	120.

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Vad 7, 1991
Muslim: Rajah 12, 1354
Parsi: Ardibest 12, 1305
Hightide: 4-06; 15-49
Lowtide: 10-39; 21-47
Sunrise: 6h. 34m.
Sunset: 6h. 13m.

SATURDAY, October 19.

Welcome to the Delegates of the British Medical Association under the auspices of the Bombay Branch; Anatomy Theatre, Grant Medical College 11 a.m.

S. S. Rajputana, with English Mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Journalists' "social" at Brandon's at 6 p.m. when Mr. K. Natarajan will deliver a lecture on Remniscences of a Journalist".

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

DR. JAMSHED J. MODY—Dental Surgeon Son of Late Sams-ul-Olma Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Mody, died at the Parsi-General Hospital yesterday afternoon. Funeral to-day at 211, Pilot Bunder Road, Next to Parsi Fire Temple at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BAI MITHIBAI MERWANJI JEEJEEBHOY—Widow of the late Mr. Merwanji Dhunjibhoy Jeejeebhoy and daughter of late Mr. Cawasji Dinshaji Petit died last night. Funeral at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday), Framji Hall, Warden Road, Mahaluxmi.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

"Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification Column".

LECTURE ON HINDUISM.

Shri Shankaracharya of Sankheshwar Mutt will deliver a public lecture on Hindu Religion to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. in the Compound of New Patkar Blocks Turner Road, Bandra.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "Pree-Manro" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11 30 a.m. on Saturday the 19th instant.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Thulapuranam Patanam is being conducted from 17th inst. daily at 3-30 p.m. in the Samaj Hall by Sjt. Sreenivasa Iyengar.

THE REGAL
To-day And To-morrow
Only At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LUISE RAINER
Wm. POWELL
in M.-G.-M.'s
ESCAPADE
Bombay is crazy over the NEW STAR—Have you seen her?
: : NEXT SATURDAY : :
WOMAN WANTED
with
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
JOEL McCREA

THE CAPITOL
To-day And To-morrow
Only At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A COMPLETE
NON-STOP REVUE!
VARIETY
MUSIC—SONGS—DANCES
: : NEXT SATURDAY : :
MARION DAVIES
in WARNER BROS'.
PAGE MISS GLORY
with
DICK POWELL

5th WEEK
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
JAWANI-KI-HAWA
A BOMBAY TALKIES' PRODUCTION
Starring:—
DEVIKA RANI

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Broadway Gondolier". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Variety". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Escapade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Desh Deepak", daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Noore-Vatan". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 6-30 & 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Kati-e-Am". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Nitwits". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"G White's 1935 Scandals." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Wolf Dog." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Music—Gujerati Songs. 1-0 p.m. Market Rates. The International Concert Orchestra and the Light Opera Chorus. 2-0 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Talk on "The Value of Literature in Life" (In Marathi) 7-0 p.m. Light music by Bhagat Krishna of Nepal. 8-30 p.m. Recitations from Holy "Quran". 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-30 p.m. "Here and There"—a talk. 9-45 p.m. Sir Harry Lauder—(records). 10-0 p.m. Dance Music. Ken Mac and his band. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Bernard Crook Quintet.* 8-15 p.m. "A Matter of Minutes." A "thriller" by Mary Mitcherl (Australian Authoress). 8-35 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Orchestra; leader, Alfred Barker; conductor, T. H. Morris. 9 p.m. Interlude† 9-5 p.m. "How's That?" 9-45 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra; leader, A. Rossi, under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 10 p.m. News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra (cont'd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.
†Gramophone records.

"THREE SUITORS FOR ONE BRIDE"

This play will be staged by the Union Jack Dramatic Co., under the patronage of Countess Vera Crassi, Advocates S.S. Kavalekar, and N. D. Waknis, Doctors Menino De Souza and Vero P. deSa to-day (Friday) at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwady, Kalbadevi Road at 9 p.m.

ROHIDAS BALMITRA MELA.

Interesting Programme of the Rohidas Balmitra Mela and Physical feats of Master Govind Laxman Nardekar (Harijan) will be held at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, at 9 p.m. today (Friday) when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Bar-at-law, will preside.

GAUD BRAHMAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Gaud Brahman Sabha (Bombay) and the Adya-Gaud Brahma-mandal (Bombay), a public meeting of the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahman Community was held at Ganesh Baug (Bombay) on the 13th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. J. A. Samant Retired First Class Sub-Judge. The following resolution was passed: "The Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahman Community, being an independent Community belonging to the Gaud or Adya-Gaud division of the Saraswat or Gaud Saraswat Brahman Community, cannot take part in the 'United Gaud Saraswat Brahman Conference.'

RADICAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

A propaganda meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at Goradev at 5-30 p.m. under the auspices of the organising committee of the Radical Political Conference to popularise the aims and objects of the Conference. Mr. S. P. Bhise will preside.

Messrs. V. B. Karnik, W. G. Kulkarni K. N. Joglekar, B. T. Rane and others will speak.

JOURNALISTS' "SOCIAL"

Under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India there will be a social gathering of journalists at Brandon's (Victoria Terminus) on Saturday, the 19th inst. at 6 p.m. when Mr. K. Natarajan, President of the Association will deliver a lecture on "Reminiscences of a journalist". Minimum subscription is As. 12 payable in advance to the Secretary (C/o The "Bombay Chronicle") on the 18th inst.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association had kept their Hundi and other business closed on (Thursday) owing to the death of Sheth Kantilal Maganlal Zaveri, Hon. Secretary of the Association.

Gujarati Socialists Condemn Dr. Shetty's Suspension

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

Mr. U. P. Joshi, Secretary, Dock Workers' Union, writes:—

Information has been received in Bombay labour circles that the Gujarati Congress Socialist Party passed a resolution a few days back condemning the Bombay Congress Socialist Party Executive for suspending Dr. M. R. Shetty, a well-known labour leader and that the resolution has been duly forwarded to the General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party.—United Press.

"ROSARY FEAST" AT THANA

Gala Day For Local Catholics

(From A Correspondent.)

The first rays of the morning sun on the 13th of October was hailed with joy by the Catholics of Thana as it marked the feast of "Our Lady of Rosary." The feast was celebrated with great pomp in St. John the Baptist Church. The church was magnificently decorated with artificial Lilies and Roses and the growing light of the tiny electric bulbs regulded the altar and cast a rainbow of various colours. The religious ceremony opened with the blessing of paddy crops followed by solemn High Mass, Procession and the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Fr. Dyer and the Choir was conducted by Rev. Fr. W. Pereira. The church was filled to capacity with gentlemen in their gay summer suit and ladies in gorgeous dresses and hats of all shapes and sizes. On leaving the church the people were met by the humble Brothers of Mount Poinsur who begged for alms in aid of the poor and helpless orphans. Every Catholic home, however, poor, was recently set up with flower vases and embroidery door and window curtains. The tables were beautifully decorated with pleasant dishes and fruits, while music and singing attuned to the melody of joy and happiness.

The Calva Bridge produced a unique sight with people dressed in their most attractive clothes. The ostentatious young men were seen strolling along with pretty little girls by their side. And as they smoked their cigarettes, they let the fragrant vapour curl about their nose and at the same time casting a curious glance on their fair companions.

When the long narrow streets were wrapped in the shades of evening the happy couples returned home. The Rosary Feast is over with all the bustle of the day. But the memories of that solemn day still live in the heart of all the Catholics of Thana.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Ar. H M	Dep H M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chhoeki	8 20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 50
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	Ar. H M	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for homeward passengers) 8 55

Nov. 1935.

Hammond Committee Meets Bihar Franchise Committee

RANCHI, Oct. 17.

Sir Laurie Hammond, the Chairman and Mr. Venkata Subba Rao, Sheikh Din Muhammad, the Members, Mr. Laithwaite, the Secretary, Indian Delimitation Committee arrived last evening and are staying at the Government House.

It is understood that the Bihar Franchise Committee which took counsel with itself yesterday considered the representations received regarding the provincial proposals of the Local Government for the delimitation of constituencies, and whether voting should be by the method of single non-transferable vote and whether constituencies should be multi-member or single member.—A. P.

PATEL CONGRATULATES HANSRAJ

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has sent the following telegram to Mr. Raizada Hansraj at Jullundur:—"Hearty congratulations for splendidly vindicating the Congress honour and prestige."—United Press.

SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Brijlal Biyani and Mrs. Durgatai Joshi, were accorded a cordial welcome by Sholapur public on 15th.

ELIMINATE "GOGHARI" COTTON

I. C. C. Committee On Evils Of Mixing Inferior Varieties

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay writes:—

The effort to improve the quality and quantity of Indian cotton and thereby the lot of the cultivator has followed a fluctuating course. On one side we have the best available scientific skill devoted to the evolution of better varieties of cotton and the removal of many defects; special departments are constantly at work applying to the farm the fruits of laboratory research. Striking developments have now and again resulted from these labours. But presently we find the cultivator and the trade industriously engaged in neutralising and destroying these results.

The mixing of "Goghari" cotton, an inferior type, with a superior variety like the "Navsari 1027 A.L.F." is an instance of an evil that the cultivator wrongheadedly inflicts on himself and thereby robs himself of the benefits of admittedly one of the very best types of cotton in India. He is encouraged in this by middlemen.

The Bill, now published, to prohibit the cultivation of 'Goghari' or mixing it with other cotton or trading in it, represents the culmination of the efforts made by the agricultural department and the Indian Central Cotton Committee to eradicate a type of cotton which has wrought great damage both to the reputation of the cotton grown in Surat and Navsari and to the financial status of the farmers of these tracts.

EVIL PRACTICE

The evil practice, as the Bill mentions, consists in mixing the two types of cotton and passing the mixture off as genuine 'Navsari' cotton. The question that presents itself to the layman is why the inferior type is at all grown and why it is mixed with the superior. The reason is that the inferior variety such as the 'Goghari' has a higher yield of lint per maund of seed cotton than the 'Navsari' and other higher types. While superficially this is an advantage, it has been conclusively demonstrated by actual tests that in its spinning capacity and in the evenness and strength of the yarn spun out of it, 'Goghari' does not compare with 'Navsari.' 'Goghari' cotton is therefore less remunerative than pure 'Navsari.' The difference in the price paid for them is as much as Rs. 100 per khandy of 784 lbs. So he or the trader mixes the two in varying proportions ranging from 1 to as high as 80 per cent and palms the mixture off as genuine.

I. C. C.'s EFFORTS

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has spent considerable sums of money (more than 4 lakhs of rupees) to increase the yield of 'Navsari' cotton by researches into the physiological and entomological aspects of cotton growing in this tract. It has also taken effective steps for the rapid extension of improved 'Navsari' cotton (1027 A.L.F.) in this tract: for this purpose it has sanctioned a seed extension scheme at an estimated cost of one lakh of rupees.

All the time, labour and money spent by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, and the Indian Central Cotton Committee to maintain the purity of 'Navsari' cotton would be wasted if suitable legislative measures are not now taken to eradicate 'Goghari' from this tract.

The Publicity Department of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, which has taken part in many other similar campaigns for the improvement of Indian cottons, is once again actively engaged in the drive for the elimination of 'Goghari' and has prepared and broadcast suitable propaganda literature to help forward the cause. A demonstration has also been organised in Poona conjointly by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Bombay Department of Agriculture in order to enable the Council members to see for themselves the attributes of 'Goghari' and 'Navsari 1027 A.L.F.' and the evil effect of mixing the two.

The efforts of these agencies will be crowned with success if the Bombay Legislative Council which will have the Bill before it in the present Session passed it into law.

Selection Of Students For Pusa Institute

The Government of Bombay have nominated Rao Bahadur S.S. Salimath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division as a member of the local committee for the selection of students for admission to the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, during the absence on leave of Mr. B.S. Patel.

The nomination to the same committee of Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil by the University of Bombay vice Prof. R. H. Dastur has also been approved.

RIGHTIST TENDENCY MUST BE CHECKED

Radical Conference To Meet In First Week Of November

The first propaganda meeting of the Radical Political Conference was held on the Choupatty Sands on Thursday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha.

RADICALS' DUTY.

Mr Abdur Rahman Mitha said that it had become incumbent to hold a Political Conference to discuss the various burning issues of the moment. Initiative was taken in this matter by some Radical Congressmen but when they saw that the Congress Socialist Party at last decided to organise a Conference they decided to cooperate with it but, unfortunately, the organisers of the Conference dropped it at the eleventh hour. The radical elements had, therefore, to take up again their original idea and to organise a Radical Political Conference.

The Conference would be open to all the radical elements in the City of Bombay and not restricted only to the members of the Congress, said Mr. Mitha. The co-operation of Labour had also secured and it was proposed to hold the Conference early in the first week of November.

FUTILE EXPECTATION

Proceeding Mr. Mitha referred to the rightiest tendencies in the Congress which were advocating the acceptance of office under the new Reforms. Acceptance of ministeries was contrary to the Lahore resolution of Independence and also to the basic principles of the Congress movement. It was futile to expect that any scheme of Reforms passed by the British Parliament would confer any concrete advantages on the Indian masses. And India would be satisfied only with a constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly elected by the people. The rank and file of the Congress must assert itself.

Referring to the question of war Mr. Mitha said that it should be urgently dealt with and it was also necessary to give a definite lead to the masses.

Mr. Karnik criticised the organisers of the 'Special Conference' for dropping it.

Mahomed Ibrahim, the Vice-President of the Dock Workers' Union, stressed the need of 'democratising' the Congress.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar and Dr. M. R. Shetty also spoke and invited one and all to participate in the Conference and to make it a huge success.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Machine-Minded!

The observation made by Mr. A. C. Gazdar, pilot-instructor, Bombay Flying Club, that the Indian students are slower to grasp the mechanical intricacies than their western brethren, must make the parents reflect carefully, if they have been doing their duty by their children properly. It may be noticed that an average child from the western countries, is given better training and bestowed better attention than an Indian child in this country gets in similar circumstances. Even in recreation, the enlightened parents choose such toys as would be generally conducive to the mental development of the child, whose curiosity is enhanced, not merely answered and satisfied. It does not cost much for a parent in decent position in life to provide suitable atmosphere for the growth of intellect of the infant. More often, the apathy of the parent is to be blamed.

As times change and the old order has to be scrapped, it would be a more onerous duty of every one to guarantee the future welfare of the child and the nation. In this connection, it is opportune to recall the indictment of Dr. Arundale in his broadcast speech on education, wherein he said, "Indeed, do we educate for futility, for unemployment, for war, for ugliness, and it is time there was a change."

An Eye-Opener

The result of this education is that the intellectuals hate to translate their theories into action. This backwardness in practical ability is naturally reflected in handling the machine which is but the creation of man. Though Indians are a long way off from being a nation of inventors, nothing prevents them from developing a strong practical outlook. The world has never been too poor for theories. They are the inevitable sequel to the endowment of human imagination, though their novelty is dependent on fantastic thought. So long as one does not realise the utility of a spade that turns out a sod of earth, no amount of theorising would lead anyone anywhere. The plea of Mr. Gazdar, therefore, must be an eye-opener to thousands of citizens who by their negligence are responsible for breeding indolence in their off-spring. Except that India is under British rule, how is this country different from Abyssinia which has refused to march with the times? The urge for reform and progress must come from within. The child must feel a sort of desire to master everything, not to imitate. A change of outlook in the parents, will come as a great benefit to the future generation.

Misleading Bushfire Led To Crash In Africa

Indian Aviators Attempt To Secure Funds For Fresh Effort

(Exclusive to "Chronicle")

"Some of the friends of Nasarvan deprecated the idea of his flying across Africa. I alone encouraged him to carry out his plans and gave him the fullest support."

In these words, Mr. Framroze Rustomjee Dalal, the sixty-four-year-old super-optimist, narrated the beginning of the thrilling flight across Africa of three Indian aviators, two of whom, Nasarvan Dalal and Kaikushroo Pochkhanawalla, crashed at Mpika in Northern Rhodesia on their way to the Cape.

Mr. Framroze Dalal is a stock-broker in the city and his son Nasarvanji is an electrical and automobile engineer of standing and reputation. Having worked in the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company for sometime, Mr. Dalal owned an Automobile Workshop and was for sometime Consulting Engineer to the Western India Automobile Association.

COMPETENT FLIERS.

Mr. Dalal and Mr. Kaikushroo Dhanjibhoy Pochkhanawalla are both members of the Bombay Flying Club, and are qualified pilots, holding certificates from the British Air Ministry.

All the members of the family were in a happy mood, when our representative called on them on Thursday evening, and Mr. Framroze took the first opportunity to express his gratitude to the Indians in South Africa and the Commissioner of Mpika and Dr. Sorabji of Nairobi for their valuable help, in having a search made for the missing airmen and for the subsequent reception given to the fliers in South Africa.

As soon as news of the missing of the aviators was first received in Bombay, Sir Pheroze Sethna, President of the Bombay Flying Club, sent a wire to Sir G. S. Bajpai to take steps for instituting a search in the South African jungles between Mbeya and Mpika. The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association also urged on the Government to take similar steps.

Mr. Rustomji referred to the letters written to him by his son Nassarvanji, in which a graphic account of the experiences of the two airmen, from the time they crashed until they came back to civilisation, was given.

MISLED BY BUSH FIRE.

It now transpires that the Commissioner of Mpika did not receive any message for putting up flares over the Mpika aerodrome. In the absence of such flares, a bush-fire misled the aviators who landed in a jungle and a tree-stump irreparably damaged the under-carriage of the aeroplane.

The weather forecast they were provided with in Africa was not so thorough as those obtained in India. In many instances it was inaccurate and they had to meet with unexpected difficulties frequently. They would have been caught in a depression over Broken Hill but for the warning they received from Mr. Campbell Black, who met them on the way.

FRESH ATTEMPT.

According to information received in Bombay, both the airmen have, during the past two weeks, made every attempt to raise a £1,600 to secure an aeroplane, to carry out their cherished plan of flying to the Cape. But no adequate response was received and their latest proposal was to return to India by boat.

It is understood, however, that they were to make the last effort to obtain a plane, before they leave the South African shores. It is not known whether they are in Durban or have already embarked for India, by this time.

CONFIDENCE IN HIS SON.

Asked by our representative, what impelled Mr Rustomji to advise his son to set out on such a hazardous flight, leaving him in his old age, the old man smiled and said that he had enough confidence in his son, who could take care of the machine, despite the fact that it was a second-hand one. The crash occurred not through any mechanical defect, but through the unsatisfactory arrangements made at the Mpika aerodrome, the mystery of which yet remained to be solved.

Strangely enough, the two airmen also met Mr. Manmohan Singh, whose plane was damaged near Khartoum.

HAMOND COMMITTEE AT RANCHI

RANCHI, Oct. 17.

The Indian Delimitation Committee, to-day, commenced its work here. This morning they held a private meeting to discuss Local Government's proposals, and in the afternoon a discussion took place between the Committee and the Local Government.

The Committee will meet the Bihar and Orissa Franchise Committees to-morrow.—A. P.

A. I. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 17.

The All-India Women's Conference is to meet at Trivandrum from 26th December to 2nd January, under the presidentship of the Yuvaranee of Mysore.

It is also arranged to hold a Swadeshi Exhibition as a part of the Conference. Special prominence will be given to products of cottage industries of the Madras Presidency, Mysore and Madras States but delegates from other parts of India will also be allowed to send exhibits.

Distinguished visitors from foreign countries are expected to take part in the deliberations.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1935

A. I. C. C. DECISIONS

Without unduly prolonged and heated discussion the All-India Congress Committee has accepted the Working Committee's resolution on the question of offices. That resolution states that in view of the long interval of time that is bound to elapse before the next general provincial elections and the uncertainty of political conditions during this long period, it is premature and inadvisable to come to any decision with regard to the question of offices, that the decision should be made by the next Congress session, but that there should be no objection to the question being discussed in the country. It is not yet clear whether the members of the Working Committee can participate in the public discussion. Probably the understanding arrived at, at Wardha remains without, however, any definite resolution restricting the members' liberty in the matter. The position now is that public discussion on the subject will enable Congressmen to choose in December next only such delegates to the next Congress session as accept their considered views and that session will thus faithfully record the considered view of the country as a whole. A decision so arrived at will have a good chance of being loyally accepted by all parties in the Congress. And, indeed, such loyal acceptance is essential for the success of any Council policy that the Congress may adopt.

Rights Of States' People

The question of Congress attitude towards the States' people is still being considered by the A. I. C. C. The Working Committee even now adheres to the statement issued by it on this subject at Wardha. That statement sought to put a somewhat narrow interpretation on the Calcutta resolution promising support to the States' people in their agitation for constitutional reform. It made out that Congress could and should offer moral support to the States' people in their political struggle but it has not the power to do more, say, to give any active material support, nor is it advisable to do so in the present circumstances of the States' people. But such a line of reasoning is hardly convincing whatever may be the constitutional position of the States in their relation to India, the relation of the Congress to the States' people must be governed, not by the constitutional position determined by the old treaties with the British Government, but by the present and future needs of the country as a whole. The Congress having decided to struggle for complete independence for the whole of India, it is not fair now to contend that, so far as the independence of the States' people is concerned, the Congress shall do nothing more than give them moral support. It may be extremely hard to give anything more. But it will not do to say that the Congress has not the constitutional right to do so. As regards the plea that any active support by the Congress is not in the interest of the States' people themselves, that is a question best decided by the people themselves. With regard to the States people's claim that Congress should insist on certain amendments to that portion of the new Constitution which deals with the States, the Working Committee is quite right in contending that, having rejected the whole constitution, Congress may not with propriety suggest specific detailed amendments. Congress, however, can give the States' people an assurance that it will not accept any scheme of Federation which is not acceptable to them or to a Constituent Assembly in which they are duly represented.

Congress & Abyssinia

The Working Committee did not adopt any resolution of its own on India's attitude towards the Italo-Abyssinian war and also induced a member of the A. I. C. C. to withdraw his resolution on the subject. Surely it cannot be argued that India has nothing to do with Italian aggression on Abyssinia. The international importance of such a war is recognised by all nations and even the League of Nations has felt constrained to urge, international sanctions against Italy, India, who has herself suffered much from Imperialism, owes a special duty to Abyssinia in her fight against Italy's Imperialism. Whatever may be the motives of Britain in supporting Abyssinia's cause and whatever may be India's own difficulties in discharging that duty in full, it is necessary for her to do whatever she can. The least that one could expect from the Congress, despite its many preoccupations, was that it would register a national protest against Italy's naked, ruthless, Imperialist designs on Abyssinia, while making it quite clear that it was as much opposed to British Imperialism as to Italian Imperialism and would be no party to Abyssinia being dominated by either, and express sympathy and admiration for the latter, leaving the people to give such tangible expression to their feelings as it was in their power to do. We hope it is not yet too late for the Working Committee to discharge this national responsibility.

The Real Truth

Fuller reports of Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement to the Paris newspaper "Soir" and Sir Samuel Hoare's broadcast to America, make interesting reading. It is all very well for Sir Austen to repudiate motives of Imperial self-interest in the present attitude of Britain and to insist that she is solely inspired by the desire to save "the new system of international relations" from perishing and to uphold the principle that international relations should be governed by international legality. Past history renders the new loyalty to the League and the Covenant suspect. And even contemporary pronouncements by such important Ministers as Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare prove that if only Italy were reasonable Britain would be only too pleased to accommodate her at the cost of Abyssinia and of one of the main clauses of the League Covenant which solemnly guarantees the integrity and status of a member State. Mr. Neville Chamberlain reiterated the earlier offer of Britain to this effect only the other day. And Sir Samuel's reference to "the question of control and distribution of colonial raw materials" amounts to nothing less than an invitation to the so-called "Powers" to sit round a table and settle in an amicable spirit how best to divide unfortunate "backward" countries —including Abyssinia—among themselves. The fact is that Britain found in the Covenant a convenient stick with which to defend her own interests and beat Italy. Fortunately the cause was just and Britain having invoked the Covenant, perhaps in the proverbial fit of absence of mind, has been progressively committing herself to the welcome "principle that international relations should be governed by international legality."

Is It Not Planned Economy?

In his presidential speech at the annual general meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Mr. Begraj Gupta contrasted the apathy and indifference of the Government of India in respect of the economic development of the country with the Herculean efforts of other Governments to rehabilitate their national economics. This view, however, is only partially true. Government are not apathetic in all respects. The Ottawa Pact, for instance, which the speaker thoroughly condemned, is certainly not the result of total indifference nor indicative of the absence of planned economy which he commends. The recent textile tariff policy and the preparation for its next phase are parts of an elaborately planned economy. Lancashire knows it and is grateful for it only, the Indian plan is rather one-sided.

THE POPE AND THE WAR

A Defence

(By J. L. Macguire.)

With the initiation of hostilities in Africa, and the universal sympathy which Italy's aggression has evoked in favour of Abyssinia, the attitude of the Pope towards the conflict has been the subject of considerable attention both in the press and on the platform, and several articles have appeared in your columns condemning the Pope for his alleged sympathy with Italy.

These attacks are for the most part based on a misunderstanding of the Pontiff's attitude and have for their background the preconceived and false hypotheses that His Holiness must necessarily identify himself with the country of his birth irrespective of the moral issues involved.

The present series of criticisms appears to have its origin in the Pope's address to the International Congress of Nurses a brief summary of which was telegraphed to this country and was interpreted by some as an attempt on the part of the Pope to condone the impending Italian invasion. With a full report of the Pope's speech available, his critics have shifted their ground and now maintain that the Pope's disapproval of Italy's action was not expressed in sufficiently strong terms to be convincing or productive of results.

... What The Pope Said ...

In this much-abused speech His Holiness emphasised that he viewed war and its concomitant horrors with abhorrence, and reminded Italy that her professed aims were not incapable of achievement without recourse to arms. His Holiness went on to say that even if security of frontier and expansion were factors to be taken into consideration—the "if" presumably implying that he himself did not subscribe to that opinion—the rights of defence had limits and must be moderated.

If the Pope was not more severe and outspoken, a clue to his moderation will be found in the concluding passage of his speech in which His Holiness implored the Almighty to make successful the efforts of those clear-eyed men who were doing their utmost for peace, and deprecated the uttering of threats which only added to the difficulties of their task.

More recently criticism has been directed against the reported blessing by the Pope of Italian soldiers proceeding to the front. This report still lacks confirmation, but even admitting its authenticity, the act in itself is of no particular significance beyond proving the Holy Father's commendable concern and pity for the unfortunate victims of a diabolical system which exacts implicit obedience to its decrees however harsh and unjust. Those lines of Tennyson's "Their's not to make reply, their's not to reason why, their's but to do and die" are as true to-day as they were when first penned. Surely the Pope is entitled to invoke Heaven's Mercy on the souls of these unhappy men, whose days on earth, in most cases are numbered, and who, leaving their kith and kin, are compelled to proceed to distant Africa, there to face death in all its hediousness, after enduring the pain, privation and hardship which only a modern war is capable of inflicting. It is this very suffering of the combatants—Italians and Abyssians alike which the Pope visualises in condemning war, together with the more prolonged misery of their bereaved dependents, and it is preposterous to charge the Pope with ranging the Church of Christ on the side of aggression merely because he dares to bless soldiers—Italians, it is true, but they might have been Abyssinian for all the difference it would make.

Untenable Argument

Reverting to the articles that have appeared in your paper, while one can admire the loyalty and zeal of those who wrote in defence of the Pope, their arguments unfortunately, were not only unconvincing but distinctly harmful to the cause they were out to champion. To suggest, as some Catholics did, that the Pope must of necessity support his native land, or that the Pope would be guilty of ingratitude if he opposed Italy is to play into the hands of their opponents. The Pope ceases to be an Italian and becomes an independent Sovereign the moment he dons the tiara, and the most potent reason in favour of the retention of temporal power by the Pope is the supreme need of the Holy See to be free of external control, so as to be in a position to deal impartially with all mundane matters treating all nations alike.

As for gratitude, the Pope is certainly not indebted to Mussolini to returning a small portion

(Continued on page 8).

CIVIC GRIEVANCES IN BOMBAY

Citizens Should Promptly Bring Them To The Notice Of Municipal Authorities

By K. F. NARIMAN.
II.

I shall begin this with a few remarks with regard to the Harijan quarters. Fortunately, it must be admitted that the conditions in these quarters have considerably improved and more attention is paid to their needs and wants, and one notices better sanitation, more cleanliness and, on the whole, better atmosphere and surroundings than existed a few years ago. The old complaint of want of light in the passages and stair-case landing I understand, will be shortly removed as it is proposed to make provision for the same in the coming Budget and I hope the members will not apply the axe in the wrong direction.

Another matter to be attended to about which the Labour Sub-Committee of the Women's Council under that indefatigable social worker, Mrs. Maclean, has lodged a complaint is the practice of using burning coal and firewood on 'Chulas' and 'Sigris' in small unventilated living rooms in these chawls. At times whilst visiting these places one feels almost suffocated by irritating smoke and we often find particularly little children suffering from throat and eye troubles due to this nuisance. In some chawls this practice is also extremely dangerous. For want of accommodation in the rooms these 'sigris' or 'chulas' are kept on the passage outside and just above these flames at times we find clothes and other inflammable materials hanging in dangerous proximity. I have suggested to the City Engineer to propose some alterations, such as common channels or common chimneys which would serve as a passage for the smoke to be emitted at a certain safe height outside the chawls.

Bathing Places

In several of these chawls the bathing-places even for women are open to the sky and exposed on all sides, without any privacy. As most of these quarters are situated in congested areas this defective arrangement causes a good deal of inconvenience and at times results in mischievous propensities from evil-minded neighbours. There were complaints of stones and other missiles being thrown on women while bathing from neighbouring galleries and windows, often leading to serious quarrels and fights between neighbours. On the Department's attention being drawn to this unsatisfactory state, steps are being taken to provide screens or roofs over bathing places for women.

A Dangerous Practice

Another dangerous practice which ought to be immediately discontinued, particularly after one or two recent bitter experiences, is the practice of allowing or licensing the storage of spirit, petrol, kerosene oil and such other inflammable commodities and chemicals on the ground floors of huge buildings fully inhabited by people. Usually these godowns and storage rooms are situated quite close to the stair-case and some times even underneath the landing, so that in case of fire the stair-case is destroyed rendering the condition of the tenants on the floors above extremely precarious. That was how the most unfortunate and gruesome tragedy in Mahomed Ali Road occurred; and though the building was not badly damaged, still the stair-case was immediately destroyed because some inflammable materials were allowed to be stored quite close to it. The result was the loss of several lives mostly due to suffocation.

The Corporation has passed a resolution directing that licences for such materials should not be granted on the ground floors of buildings inhabited by tenants and I hope similar accidents and tragedies will be averted in the future by the Licensing Departments—both Police and Municipal—refusing to allow such storage.

Water Shortage

In our city we often hear such serious complaints about water shortage. Some times the complaints are confined to particular localities or often to particular buildings. Whilst making inquiries and studying the Municipal records, it seems most extraordinary that the daily supply of water to the city is more enormous and copious than, I believe, is provided in any other large modern cities. The daily average of water supply for the average citizen in Bombay is twice or thrice as much as that provided in the city of Calcutta. Therefore, it appears rather strange that these complaints, which are very often true and just, shou'd occur so repeatedly. Some times it is due to defective arrangements in particular buildings and the complaint is removed as soon as that defect is rectified. But the Executive complain that this scarcity in the midst of plenty, in a large measure, is due to the hab't of wast-

(Continued on page 13—Col. 4).

Frankly Speaking

ITALIAN NAIVETE

Characterising certain reports about the situation in Tripoli and Libya as "absolutely fantastic", the Italian Consul-General insists that "Muslims in Libya and Tripoli have been very faithful to Italy". And to prove the assertion he almost triumphantly flaunts the account of a demonstration attended by 200 Ulema and Chiefs at which an address was read expressing loyalty to H. M. the King of Italy, Signor Mussolini and H. E. General Balbo the Governor. This may be a creditable imitation of orthodox imperialist propaganda but hardly complimentary to Indian intelligence and experience. If the Consul General had thought a little more objectively he would, we hope, have realised that the very argument to prove his case makes it more suspect. Even more amusingly naive is the cable from Rome communicated to the Press by the Consul-General. Italy has *not* declared war! Evidently the invasion of Abyssinia is still to be regarded as a measure of security for Italy! But if this definitely absurd declaration is to be accepted why protest against the order to expel Count Vinci and his staff on the realistic ground of self-protection?

"A DARK HORSE."

Reviewing, at a meeting in London, the views of the Indian States on the proposed scheme of Federation, Sir Patrick Cadell said that the feeling in the States was aptly summed up by a Deccan State friend of his in the words: "Federation is a dark horse; it may be good in the stable but may be an arrant jade when taken out." Sir Patrick himself thinks that this is an over-gloomy prophecy, but it must be noted that he has in mind the Princes' views more than those of the States people. To the latter the proposed scheme is worse than a dark horse, an unmitigated evil. And if the Rulers themselves refuse in concert to join the scheme neither their subjects nor British Indians will regard it as a calamity. Sir Patrick remarked that even if Federation was like a dark horse "it is riding that counts." In plain language this means that the fate of the Federation depends upon the Viceroy. The people too accept the view in the sense that the new constitution gives far more power to the Viceroy than to themselves.

WELL-DESERVED SNUB.

The Madras Corporation richly deserved the snub that Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, is reported to have administered to it. To have refused an address of welcome to the Congress President, the First Servant of the Nation, when a similar civic honour is indiscriminately bestowed on representatives of the bureaucracy and people who command, in comparison, little or no confidence of the country is truly an insult. And patriot and loyal Congressman as he is, Mr. Nariman could not but spurn an honour that was refused to his great leader. We heartily congratulate Mr. Nariman on his dignified action.

TRAGEDY OF PURDAH.

We have often heard the practice of purdah being denounced by enlightened Muslim men. But when the denunciation comes from a Muslim woman it assumes added poignancy. The words of Mrs. Iqbalun Nisa Husain, therefore, which she addressed to young Muslims of Madras in a recent speech are worthy of serious attention of Indian Mussalmans, particularly the young men. "Old men," she said, "will not abandon their conservative ideas and come forward to help their women-folk. So it is the duty of young Muslims to work for the liberation of their sisters. If they do not come forward to help their unfortunate sisters they will be branded as fickle-minded cowards."

MUSLIM YOUTHS' DUTY.

Coming as they do from a cultured and educated Muslim woman who sincerely feels for the pitiful lot of her sisters these words should find a response in the heart of every Muslim youth. To deny one half of the community the elementary human rights of free movement and to close upon them the door of knowledge and learning is not only suicidal to the welfare of the community but also a practice that is contrary to the principal tenets of Islam itself. Mrs. Hussain uttered a profound truth when she said that the only hope of Muslim women lies in the determination of Muslim youth. Will they do their duty? Or will they continue to tolerate the plight of their mothers and sisters suffering under the yoke of centuries of enforced seclusion and ignorance?

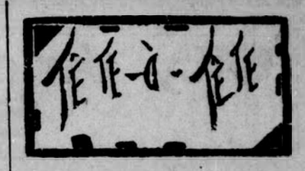
—PRESS VIEWS—

Congress And Offices

In view of the widely different conditions in the various Provinces a rigidly uniform method may not be feasible, and a considerable measure of autonomy will have to be allowed to Congressmen in each Province to determine as to how best they may tackle the problem in that Province, though it is inconceivable that in any case public opinion would tolerate any attempt on the part of Congressmen, where they are in a clear majority, to shirk the obligations that go with it. It is probable that in a number of Provinces that best chances of gaining the objective the Congress has in view will be seen to lie in securing the cordial co-operation of non-Congress nationalist elements. Unless Congress men are in a position to accept office should a consideration of national interests show that to be the best course, it would naturally be useless for them to look forward to the co-operation of these non-Congress nationalists. For this reason and for others equally cogent, it seems to us that the A.I.C.C. should remove the ban on office acceptance, so that Congressmen in the various Provinces may be free to explore all possible ways of strengthening the national front.—"Hindu."

Inconsistent

The outstanding feature of the Government review of the Report on the administration of the Police in the Punjab for the year 1933 is the admission contained in it that "the two years 1933 and 1934 taken together constitute a period of quietude almost unexampled in the recent history of the Province", and that "the general calm continued well into the present year." The question which everyone will seriously asks is, what is the justification for the proposal to perpetuate or even extend the life of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act in such circumstances? The mere statement by the authors of the reviews that "it would be wrong to assume that the menace of terrorism has been wholly removed or that there can be any relaxation of precautions" can make no difference to the position. An "ipse dixit" is not an argument. Nor is the mere possibility that terrorism or political unrest may recur ever constitute a sufficient ground for re-enacting a measure which was designed to meet an actual crisis. Such measures, just because they are subversive of the elementary and accepted principles of civilised jurisprudence, can be justified, if at all, only by an existing or imminent state of emergency, and not by the mere possibility that the emergency may arise at some future time.—"Tribune"



The "Mot Juste"?

Sir Cowasji Jehangir expects "our best men in the country" to go into the Councils and accept offices. But personally he has no "ambition" in that direction.

We are relieved to note that he doesn't deny being one of our best.

* * * *

By the way, are Congressmen included among our best men? For instance Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai who makes "atrocious" speeches in the Assembly?

* * * *

"Can we stick to our past and refuse to accept office?" asks the President of the Indian Liberal Federation.

The answer is that the feat is absolutely impossible. "We" can either "stick to our past" or refuse to accept office. We can't do both.

* * * *

Asked about the difference in treatment meted out by the Delimitation Committee to the European Chamber of Commerce and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Robert Bell "ventured (!) to offer the opinion that the discrimination was not intentional".

We do not doubt the voluntary offer of the venturesome Sir Robert. But it is curious how unintentional discriminations always blunder in only one discriminatory direction.

Seems they too have their unconscious preferences.

* * * *

Fifty or more British businessmen are to visit India next month on a two months' tour.

"Every opportunity", we are told, "will be given them to study the possibilities of extending the market for British goods . . ."

That, of course, goes without saying but we can't believe that "It is the first industrial trip of its kind" though we would be only too willing to hope and pray that it should be the last.

* * *

The trip has been arranged by the Association of Indian Municipalities—ever heard of it?—of which the Agha Khan is patron and the Gaekwad of Baroda is President-elect.

So now we know what is what.

But why did they pitch on Municipalities for the name?

* * * *

Sir Patrick Caddel call upon the Princes of India not to worry. The Federation, he confesses, is a "dark horse". But, "It is riding that counts". And both Lord Willingdon and Lord Linlithgow are superlative riders.

We entirely concur. In fact that is what we always thought.

By the way, Federation being the "dark horse", and the two noble Lords, jockeys what does Sir Patrick regard the Princes as?

* * * *

A League of Nations book dealing with International Economic Relations has earned the approval of Sir Samuel Hoare who calls it "a sermon on the folly of our times".

Evidently it suggests the wisdom of Imperialist countries sharing the "backward" countries among themselves on the basis of friendly co-operation.

Wherein it is distinct from the Sermon on the Mount and wins Sir Samuel's admiration.

* * * *

The British people, declared Sir Sam, were solidly behind the Covenant and were determined to resist all acts of aggression. . . .

Quite true for the time-being. But don't wonder about the future and don't look, as Sam might say, "behind the immediate political difficulties to the causes of bitterness and strife . . . ."

One mustn't look a gift horse too closely in the mouth. Dangerous for the majority of one's fine senses.

* * * *

In China, we learn, opium is sent sometimes in newspapers.

This is by no means an entirely original idea.

The Dope Press has been in existence for a very long time in all civilised countries. It is to be found in India too.

* * * *

She: "Meet me at the pier at six o'clock."

He: "Right-ho. What time will you be there?"

Negus' Tactics To Avoid Offensive In Ogaden

Prefers Italians' Advance

Mass Movements Of Abyssinian Troops

Haile Selassie To Review 50,000 Armed Men

General Nasibu May Launch Offensive Against Enemy's Left Wing

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

LONDON, October 16.

Mass movements of troops from the interior of Abyssinia that is reported from various sources indicate the approaching end of the period of marking time.

The congestion in Addis Ababa will be relieved to-morrow when the Negus will review 50,000 armed men who have been pouring into the capital under the feudal Chiefs prior to their departure to join the armies in the north and south.

The Negus will specially bid farewell to 4,000 Imperial guardsmen who are going to Dessie and Makale.

Although reinforcements are being despatched to Harrar it is officially denied that the Emperor ordered a general offensive in Ogaden, preferring to allow the Italians to advance and leaving the lines of communication more vulnerable to surprise attacks, while the fever which is rampant in Ogaden in November is likely to be a valuable ally of the Ethiopians, and has already led to the transfer of 10,000 of Italy's white troops from Ogaden to Eritrea.

If Italians continue to denude the south of their white troops it is not impossible that General Nasibu, Ethiopian Commander-in-Chief in the south, will launch an offensive, possibly against the Italian left wing.

STRIKING INCIDENT

A message from Addis Ababa states:

One hundredthousand troops are at present camping round the capital and the plains are covered with thousands of tents in the midst of which are a swarm of women, children and servants accompanying the warriors. There was a striking incident to-day when a woman riding a magnificient white mule arrived at the Royal Palace accompanied by 100 retainers and demanded arms and ammunitions before proceeding to the front.

It is reported that the Italians have invested Makale. It is also reported that two Italian aeroplanes flew over the Djibouti—Addi Ababa Railway neighbourhood and Afdem Bicket.

On the south front the Italians are reported to be continuing their advance up the valley of the Webbe Shibeli river under difficult conditions due to the intense heat and bitter opposition of the tribesmen.

FRANCE DRAFTING TROOPS TO TUNIS

PARIS, Oct. 17.

France is drafting troops from Morocco to Tunis.

A fifth colonial infantry regiment, and ninth colonial artillery arrived in Sousse. The former is being sent to Southern Tunis.

Garrisons are being created at Monastir and Mandiao.—Reuter

ITALIAN FLYING BOATS WRECKED

ROME, Oct. 17.

The mystery of the disappearance of the two Italian naval flying boats with five men, which left Orbetello for Leghorn on October 10 is cleared up.

Their wreckage was found in sea near Elba.—Reuter.

LAVAL AS CONCILIATOR

PARIS, Oct. 16.

The British Ambassador has communicated to M. Laval British Government's decision to give a qualified "non-possumus" to his suggestion that the home fleet should be withdrawn from the Mediterranean.

Previously M. Laval had received the Italian Ambassador who, according to an unconfirmed report delivered a constructve reply from Signor Mussolini to M. Laval's sounding of the peace possibilities.

It is understood that Sir George Clark told M. Laval that the British Government could not consider reducing the British naval strength in the mediterranean, unless an equivalent protection was offered by France.

The conclusions of the Laval-Clark interview are not revealed, but it is thought that M. Laval in order to secure the trump card in the negotiations with Signor Mussolini may promise the aid of French fleets.

Nevertheless the prospect of M. Laval succeeding as conciliator is regarded remote in well-informed quarters.

FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE

French Premier's Efforts For Conciliation Must Prove Abortive

GENEVA, Oct. 16.

M. Laval's latest and perhaps his final attempt to find the basis of conciliation for the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, is foredoomed to failure, according to League circles and, therefore, there is no tendency to slacke the procedure of organising the sanctions.

It is believed that even if Signor Mussolini considered M. Laval's latest proposals as acceptable they will be rejected by the Negus, who would be upheld by the League. But it is not believed that Il Duce will accept the proposals.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Eden's proposals for general embargo on Italian exports are meeting with almost universal support.

The Little Entente, Balkan Entente, Scandinavian countries and Russia, all strongly favour the proposals.

1906 CLASS AIRMEN CALLED UP

ROME, Oct. 17.

All Air Force non-commissioned officers in the 1906 class have been called up.

"OUTLAW NATION"

American Federation Of Labour Denounces Italy

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 16.

The convention of the American Federation of Labour has declared Italy "an outlaw nation."

The convention urges countries of the world to deny Italy financial and commercial assistance.—

U. S. PREPARING FOR ACTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

The admission that the League embargo on the exports of certain raw materials to Italy might be ineffective, if the United States did not participate was made today by Mr. Roper, Secretary for Commerce.

He said the Government had not yet studied the matter closely enough to warrant any statement on the attitude of the United States.

"We are simply studying things and preparing for any action that may be necessary" declared Mr. Roper.—

FOR SECURITY OF MALTA

MALTA, Oct. 16.

The Government has prohibited exportation of coal from Malta to any destination abroad except under license, as it considers it expedient for the security of any defences in Malta.—Reuter.

SHADOW CAST OVER ROYAL WEDDING

Bride's Father's Health Causes Anxiety

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A shadow has been cast over the preparations of the royal wedding on November 6 in consequence of a bulletin stating that the condition of the Duke of Buccleuch (bride's father aged 71) is giving rise to serious anxiety. It was already arranged that his son, Earl of Dalkeith would give away the bride. Lady Alice's escort from home to the Abbey will consist of police on white chargers. On the return journey there will be a royal escort of a military character.

Prince Of Wales Opens Motor Show At Olympia

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Prince of Wales opened the Motor Show Olympia the largest and most comprehensive in world with nearly seven miles of exhibits in which participate 500 exhibitors who are all British manufacturers. The show is conspicuous in novelties and its special feature is the wide range of "De Luxe" cars of 20 and 25 horse power at a low cost. Small cars in where the British are admittedly untouchable give notable increase of accommodation and comfort. Perfect lines of gay colouring of British designs are particularly noticeable coupled with new conveniences and greater engine efficiency. British motor exports last year were £34,000,000 and are expected to be largely exceeded in the coming year. One firm reports sales of 1,800 cars weekly since it announced new models on August 18.

Ford Co. Stops Exports Of Lorries To Italy

DETROIT, Oct. 16.

Exports of Ford lorries have not been made to Italian East Africa

NAWAB'S SON ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Ex-Employee Makes Grave Allegations

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16.

An interesting complaint wherein Halim Jung Bahadur, the son of Nawab Sirouland Jung Bahadur, ex-Prime Minister of the Hyderabad State, figured as a party, has been lodged with the local Faiz Bazar Police by one Syed Hussain, an ex-employee of the Nawab.

Syed Hussain alleged that he had gone to Halim Jung Bahadur's house in Faiz Bazar to demand the restoration of his legally-wedded wife Mst. Ayesha Bi and was assaulted by Halim Jung Bahadur and one of his servants with a knife. Halim Jung Bahadur on the other hand says that the injuries are self-inflicted and that Mst. Ayesha Bi is not the complainant's wedded wife but was abducted by him from Hyderabad where she was under the protection of a Minister of the State.

Mst. Ayesha who was examined by the Police also corroborated Halim Jung Bahadur's statement. —United Press.

PANDIT NEHRU TO GO TO LONDON

(Special Cable to "Chronicle")

LONDON, Oct. 17.

It is understood that if Mrs. Kamala Nehru feels better. Pandit Jawaharlal will go to London at the end of this month for private reasons.

NEGUS THANKS SIKHS

Khalsa Durbar's Sympathy With Abyssinian Fight For Fatherland

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A., General Secretary, Khalsa Darbar, has addressed the following letter to His Majesty the Emperor of Abyssinia:—

"I, on behalf of the Sikh community, beg to convey our sentiments of deep sympathy with Your Majesty and the brave people of Abyssinia for their courageous stand they are taking against Italian militarism. Your physical resources may not be as powerful as that of Italy but your case, being based on truth and justice, is morally very strong and is capable to withstand the onslaught of Italian Imperialism. The moral sympathy of the entire world is undoubtedly on your side and the civilised nations cannot view this high-handedness with equanimity. The moral forces all the world over will raise their voice of protest against Italian forces and it is hoped that in the end right and justice would prevail.

The Sikh would be glad if they can have the privilege or rendering any service to your brave people in their fight for freedom. But situated as we are, we are not free to implement our wishes by actively carrying them out, into effect. We do fully realise that the British Government who professes to be the champion of the weaker nations would in this matter stand by you and would justify their claim to be the defender of the weaker nations. Our party would also raise this question in the Indian Legislative Assembly and induce the British Government to throw the might of their power and authority on your side.

I hope and trust that these lines would be received in the spirit in which they have been written.

NEGUS' REPLY.

To the above letter the following reply has been received by Sardar Mangal Singh:—

We have the honour of informing you that your letter of the 15th August, 1935, addressed to His Imperial Majesty our Emperor, has reached His Majesty.

His Majesty has been deeply moved with the good sentiments and sympathy the Sikh community is expressing Him on your behalf and on His Majesty's order we have the honour to thank you for it.—United Press.

Egyptian Prince In England

RUGBY, Oct. 17.

Prince Farouk, Crown Prince of Egypt, is a passenger on board the liner "Strathaird" which reached Plymouth this morning. His Highness who intends making a long stay in England proceeded to Tilbury where a cordial welcome awaits him. On his arrival in London he will be accorded a formal reception befitting his exalted rank.—B.O.W.

Muslim Gazette Welcomes Ambedkar

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Muslim Gazette, Calcutta, has wired to Dr. Ambedkar, Bombay:

We welcome yours and your community's determination to adopt a new religion. We warmly invite you and your community to embrace Islam in which you will find a cure to all your grievances and a humanitarian status equal to that of the loftiest Muslim. Pray study the Koran and give us opportunity to explain contexts.

Bombay Council

Curtain Drops Over S. E. P. Bill Debate

24 M.L.Cs. WALK-OUT

Submissive Majority At Govt. Command, Says Sir Raffiuddin

The Bombay Legislative Council to-day passed the Bill to amend the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act of 1932.

When Sir Robert Bell proposed the Third Reading of the measure, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale and 23 members of the Opposition walked out in protest.

The Third Reading was passed by 49 votes to 4.

Khan Bahadur Cooper, Revenue Member, then moved the First Reading of the Bill to provide for the imposition of a tax on Motor Vehicles, when the Council adjourned.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

The Bombay Council resumed discussion of the non-Official amendment to the Preamble of the Special Powers Act Amendment Bill when it met this noon, with Sir Alimahomedkhan Dehlavi in the chair. At the outset, the Leader of the House, Sir Robert Bell stated that the Government intended to finish the present session before the Diwali holidays, and with that view, the Government would postpone some of the official business to the budget session.

Speaking on the amendments before the House, Mr. Pestanshah Vakil urged the Leader of the House to give a clear cut and unequivocal assurance to the effect that the provisions of the bill would not be used against anything except communism terrorism and Civil D'sobedience movements.

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

After Rao Bahadur Navale had wound up the debate, the Home Member, read out to the House the exact words, in which he made his announcement, on Saturday last. He said that he preferred the Deputy President's (Navale) amendment, as at fulfilled exactly the promise he had made. Secondly, it was preferable, because restricting the scope of the Bill solely to communism was difficult because Communism could not be exactly defined, and in that, there was no knowing how the courts might interpret the term.

NAVALE'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED

Minor amendments to the amendments were then thrown out. The House divided on Mr. Morey's amendment which was lost by 19 voting in favour as against 47 who opposed.

Mr. Navale's amendment was next carried, by 50 voting in favour as against 21 opposed. The Preamble of the Bill was then adopted.

Sir Robert Bell then moved that the bill be read for the third time and passed. Moving the third reading, the Leader of the House thanked all those who helped the Government in the previous stages. As for the Opposition, he said they used their power as reasonably as the Government used these special powers during the past three years.

Proceeding, Sir Robtrt only wished to say that the personal idiosyncracies of certain individual Members had unduly consumed the time of the House. Thanking once again his supporters, the Home Member commenced to the House the Bill for the final passing.

OPPOSITION VIEW

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Leader of the Opposition opposing the third reading stated that it was his painful duty to oppose the Bill. The Bill, he said, marked a landmark in the history of legislature in the province. His main ground of opposition was that the Government had not proved the existence of an emergency.

Mr. Kale next pad a tribute to the Member in charge of the Bill (Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member) for having steered the Bill in the House but regretted that he remained determined and did not budge an inch from his ground.

Continuing Rao Bahadur Kale said: "This is a very solemn occasion when we are on the eve of the passing of the Third and Final stage of the battle over this Bill which constitutes a unique landmark in the history of legislation of this Presidency, which is often characterised as the most advanced of all provinces in India.

BLACK SPOT ON STATUTE BOOK.

When in the last session, two Police Acts (Bombay City and District) were sought to be amended by deleting the provisions contained therein, giving the power of dismissal of the D.S.P.s, A.P.D., A.S.P.s to the Bombay Government, we were told that these provisions were much in advance of other provinces and unique to this province. They were allowed to remain on the Statute Book in spite of the Government of India Act of 1919 which contradicted such provisions. We considered it was the proud privilege of this Legislative Council to have possessed such powers and they constituted an ornament to this House. But, Sir, the present Bill constitutes a black spot on the fair Statute Book of this province like the dark spots on the moon.

It must be said to the credit of the mover of this Bill that he has succeeded in piloting his ship, steering clear of the rocks and shoals of flutter and excitement which it met with during its passage. This was due to his skill, tact and ability, no less than to his courtesy, composure and calmness which is so characteristic of him as the Leader of the House, and which he maintained throughout the protracted and somewhat wearisome and sometimes heated discussions over the clauses of this Bill.

At the same time he remained quite firm and determined in his objective not losing an inch of his ground and, Sir, he could not do otherwise, being but a subordinate member of a subordinate part of the Government of India which had its own Criminal Law Amendment Bill and which may be called the parent of which our Bill is a mere child, and must share its fate if not at the hands of the Council, by certification in the last resort.

M.L.C.'s DUTY.

On the other hand, our duty is equally clear, representatives as we are, responsible as we must remain to the public opinion of this province.

M. L. C.'S WALK-OUT.

Dr. Gulder and Dhaluma' Lilaram and Mr. Morev effected a walk-out by withdrawing from the House.

President Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi remarked that this was an unfortunate occurrence.

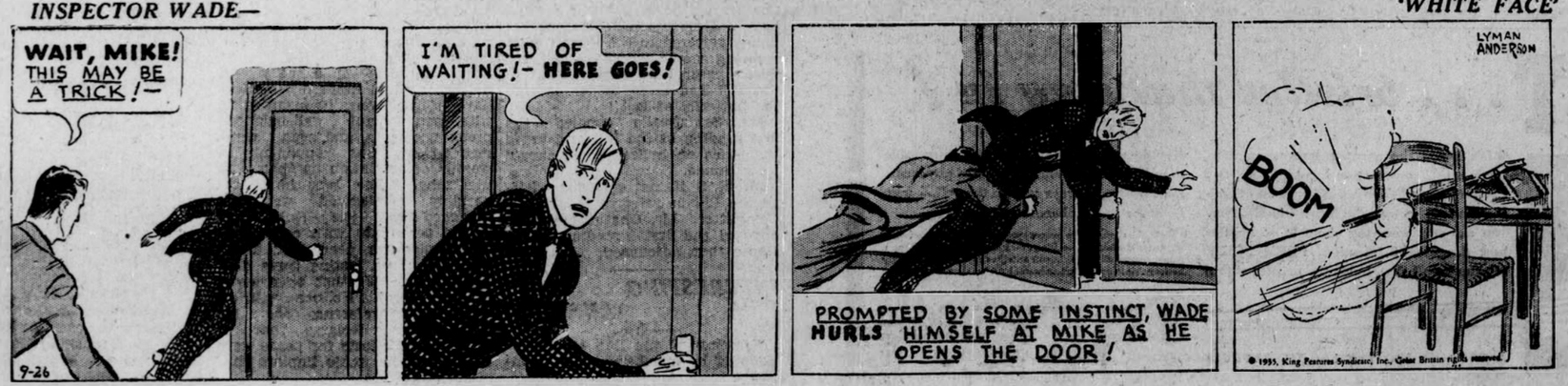
Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed, ex-Minister rose to oppose the third reading of the Bill, which he said was "law-less, soul-less and senseless".

He wished emphatically to protest against the manner in which the Opposition was treated, and the Bill was carried, despite opposition. The Government had thrown out all amendments brought by the other side of the House. The Government were all the while sitting on the summits of the mountain, and they could afford to do so, as they had at their

(Continued on page 8—Col. 5).

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*


WAIT, MIKE! THIS MAY BE A TRICK!—
I'M TIRED OF WAITING!- HERE GOES!
PROMPTED BY SOME INSTINCT, WADE HURLS HIMSELF AT MIKE AS HE OPENS THE DOOR!
LYMAN ANDERSON
BOOM
9-26
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An Appeal To Dr. Ambedkar

LET HIM NOT DESPAIR

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. Ambedkar, the guide, philosopher and friend of the Depressed Classes is reported to have recently commended in strong terms to a public Conference of theirs in Nasik District, a resolution, eventually adopted, to the effect that failing a favourable response to their appeal to caste Hindus for equal social status, they should transfer their allegiance to any other religion that promises them such status. I am no Sanatanist myself, and would rejoice to the core of my heart to see the just demands of my friends of the Depressed Classes freely and cheerfully granted and their ambitions for equality duly gratified. But I would certainly ask Dr. Ambedkar and leaders like him not to let even just indignation to upset their equanimity, nor to tender extremistic counsel of a more or less risky character. Let there be no jump from the frying pan into the fire. There are no doubt religions, of which the converting ministers would readily proclaim principles of equality and make promises of complete social unison. They would make them to individuals, and would certainly make with twenty times greater fervour to large communities like our Depressed Classes. I would even grant that they would be sincere and the converting minister, and perhaps the more liberal upper few, would try their best to give effect to those promises. But the question is, would they succeed? Would religion prevail against the prejudices of race and colour? How far have the Indian Christian community in general, in spite of time, education and representation, got social equality with Europeans? Why is there yet a distinction, but too much observed, as between Europeans and Anglo-Indians? Let us take the right lessons from the war of pure aggression and wanton destruction but recently begun by Christian Italy against Christian Abyssinia. One main defence plea of Italy is the utter unfitness of the Abyssinians to be considered as equals to the civilized nations of Europe. Let us look to another largely converting religion, Islam. We have in Bombay large bodies of converted Moslems on whom certainly there is no stamp of equality with the claimants of pure hereditary descent from the ancient Moslem of beyond the Hindu Kush. For Dr. Ambedkar I have great respect. But I should be sorry if he changes the role of a fighter against the caste-men hierarchy to a counsellor of change of religion to his fellow-beings of the Depressed Classes. I well remember the case of a highly educated Hindu Professor of Bombay who went over to Christianity, among other reasons, for bettering his social status, but was told in the very first public congregation in which he was baptized, that the baptizers would be glad if the Professor kept to the rank and file of his former social associates, his conversion notwithstanding. That gentleman came back later into the Hindu fold. Let Dr. Ambedkar continue to hammer and hammer and not despair so early. A few years' efforts means nothing as against the abuses of untold centuries. But yet, the Harijan movement is progressing. I should think the enlightened classes and the leaders of thought and action have been already won. There are champions fighting their cause in the National Legislature. Success is now only a question of time. But that success may seriously be thwarted—there may even be a reaction, if there is anything like a threat or a project of mass conversion and desertion from the Hindu fold. people would then ask and rightly ask:—Is your professed Hinduism and Satyagrah for free exercise of the religious birth rights of Hinduism—is all that, after all, myth and a pretence?—Yours, etc.,

D. G. P.

"Conversion Is No Cure"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have published in your issue of the 16th October a double column feature. "Conversion is no Cure", giving the interview which Mahatma Ganchi gave to A. P. representative. He says, "Religion is not a cloak to be changed at will.' That raises the question, what is religion after all? Is a religion made by the gods or is it made by human beings? And if any religion is made by man, can he not change it? I think everything in this world is changeable. If a particular religion does not suit an individual, has he not the right to change it to suit his requirement? Again, Mahatmaji says: "Harijans' lives are intertwined with caste Hindus." I really cannot understand the meaning of this word, 'intertwined.'

Caste Hindus hate the Harijans. It is not a question of like or dislike, but absolute hatred. The same Harijan, when he gets converted to Christianity or Mohamedanism, is respected by the caste Hindus. The Harijan adores and worships the Hindu god, respects Brahmins and still he is not only made untouchable, but is thrown away from the caste Hindu's mental activities. In olden times not only Brahmins, but also non-Brahmins were supposed not to touch the shadow of a Harijan. I do not know if such practice still prevails in Malabar and other places. If a Harijan is passing along, the poor fellow has got to go on shouting all the time, so as to give warning to the caste Hindus that he should not be approached. Is Mahatmaji not aware of the treatment meted out to these poor Harijans all over India by the caste Hindus? And yet it is a surprise that Mahatmaji should believe that Harijans' lives are intertwined with caste Hindus! Mahatmaji says that if Dr. Ambedkar had made such a speech and the Conference had adopted the resolution favouring complete severance from Hinduism and acceptance of any faith that would guarantee equality, he regarded both as unfortunate events. What are these Harijans to do when they are treated by the caste Hindus as worse than the animals? These Harijans have been suffering for thousands of years at the hands of these Caste Hindus. Even to-day with all the efforts of Mahatmaji, they are treated in the same way as hitherto. Should they adhere to the Hindu religion? Should they worship the same deities and respect the caste Hindus, only to get sufferings in return? Are there any men elsewhere who could tolerate this sort of treatment from the caste Hindus or from any individual or from any society? After all what is Hinduism? Properly speaking you cannot call it Hindu religion. It was not founded by Hindus. Mohamedanism, Christianity, Buddhism Confucianism and several other religions are there but there is nothing like Hinduism. You may rather call it the Vedic religion or Sanatana religion or rather Sanatana Dharma. If you go to the root of this Vedic religion or Sanatana Dharma, you will find that no such treatment of Harijans was sanctioned. Harijans are to be found only in India and nowhere else. The caste Hindus are responsible for keeping these Harijans out. Why should the Harijans still stick to the so-called Hindu religion when they have been getting callous treatment from the so-called caste Hindus? The patience and perseverance of these Harijans in spite of the sufferings inflicted upon them by the Hindu Sanatanists, are marvellous.

In another passage Mahatmaji says: "If Dr. Ambedkar has any faith in God I would urge him to assuage his wrath and reconsider his position and examine his ancestral religion on its own merits and not through the weakness of its unfaithful followers." Harijans have had too much of faith in God, otherwise they would not have remained in the state in which they are existing. For centuries and centuries they have relied upon God and what is their fate to-day? Suffering and more suffering. What is their ancestral religion? It is suffering. What is their merit? It is suffering? Are they for ever to continue in the same state of suffering? Mahatmaji is a very great soul, is a sage in the Kaliyuga and is the greatest support of Harijans. It is through his suffering and influence that the Harijans are able to stand up and speak out publicly. When Buddhism was started it was Lord Buddha who opened the way for every human being irrespective of caste, creed and colour. I believe many who have read Buddhist literature would find that even Harijans who followed Buddhist faith not only become monks but even attained Arhatship. What place does Hinduism offer to Harijans?—Yours, etc.,

A BUDDHIST.

Dr. Ambedkar's Threat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. Ambedkar in his recent speech at Yeola has made a violent attack against the Hindu faith as such, on the ground that "inequality is the very basis of that religion and its ethics is such that the Depressed Classes can never acquire their full manhood."

He has therefore made up his mind "to change his religion" and exhorted his followers to "sever their connection with Hinduism and to embrace any other religion" with a warning "to be very careful in choosing the new faith to see that equality of treatment, status and opportunities would be guaranteed to them unreservedly."

The views expressed by Dr. Ambedkar seem to be more of the nature of a stunt and a threat to the orthodox Hindus and they seem to have been arrived at in feverish heat and betray his colossal ignorance of the nature and merits of Hindu religion and philosophy.

The Hindu faith is founded on the oldest culture and civilisation in the world and it is capable of assimilating the most heterogenous elements. The Hindu philosophy by its doctrines of "Organic unity amidst diversity" and "universality of love" extended even to the worst sinner has induced feelings of highest encomium, admiration and tribute in the minds of eminent philosophers of the West as Prof. Max Muller, Prof. Paul Deusson, Victor Cousin, Schopenhaur, and others and it is an irony of fate that Dr. Ambedkar finds no merit in the Hindu faith and is so disgusted with it because of a few solitary instances of ill-treatment, etc., to the backward classes which would be condemned by all, that he has decided to secede from it for good.

Will Dr. Ambedkar point out any faith in the world which obliterates all inequality in this phenomenal world which by its nature is based on differences of all kinds, such as, those relating to sex, caste, creed, colour, race, blood, rank, learning and so forth and but for which the world cannot go on?

Science has taught to the world that heredity and certain inborn traits play an equally important role in moulding the destiny of man as environment, training and education, Dr. Ambedkar will, I highly disappointed if he hopes to find in any faith all these natural differences totally obliterated.

Mr. Gandhi is perfectly right in giving his most considered opinion that a change of faith by Dr. Ambedkar and those who passed the resolution will not serve the cause which they have at heart and for which Mr. Gandhi commenced his fast unto death.

The learned Doctor will it is trusted reconsider the matter very carefully and dispassionately and co-operate with Gandhiji and other social workers in doing constructive work for the betterment of the social and economic condition of the backward classes for which there is ample provision in the Hindu faith and in which even the orthodox Hindus will willingly join.—Yours, etc.,

MANUBHAI C. PANDYA.

Johannesburg Exhibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The article on page 16 of your to-day's issue dealing with the above enterprise has been read by me with much satisfaction.

I have to advise that before coming to India last month I had discussed the position of Indian exhibitors with the promoters, who have furnished me with plans and other details, I will be only too pleased to meet any interested party and discuss this matter, and do all in my power, also to place the services of my establishment at the disposal of Indian participants.

With the remarks of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, I fully agree, and only hope that people in India will wake up in time and not miss the opportunity not likely to occur again of impressing the ignorant White South Africans with the advance of industries in India, this opportunity has only been made possible because the city of Johannesburg is celebrating its Golden Jubilee.

The date of opening will fall on or about the 14th September, 1936, and the exhibition will remain open for 4 months.

I hope to be of some service to those Indians who have the welfare of India at heart and of its ever-increasing poor.—Yours, etc.,

A. C. PEER.

"DAINIK BASUMATI" FORFEITS SECURITY

Sequel To Article On Govt. Policy In Rajashahi District

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The security amounting to Rs. 1,000 deposited by the Keeper of the Basumati Press as well as the Printer and Publisher of the "Dainik Basumati," a prominent vernacular daily of Calcutta, was forfeited to-day by the Bengal Government under the Press Emergency Powers Act.

It is understood that the forfeiture was due to a leading article published in the issue of September 15 last, strongly criticising the policy of the Government towards Muslims in the province, the disastrous consequence of which, according to that article, was manifest in the sensational abduction and rape case in the interior of Rajshahi district where almost all Muslims in village Khord Govindpur terrorised Hindu villagers and abducted a Hindu woman aged over 50 and molested her openly.

It may be recalled that at the Sessions trial of this case eight Muslims were transported for life, 32 sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each and two acquitted.—United Press.

All-India Textile Workers Conference

NAGPUR, Oct. 16.

As already announced, the next session of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference will be held at Nagpur in December next, to secure restoration of wage-cuts, to protest against rationalisation and to consider other grievances of workmen.

A provisional committee consisting of Messrs. Ruiker, P. Y. Deshpande, Mote, Marathe, Nagare, Borker, and Karkare, has been recently formed with Messrs. Jagam, Kulkarni, Salunke and Chavhan as Secretaries.—United Press.

SIR LANCELOT MEETS BRABOURNE

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 17.

The Governor of Bombay it is understood, had an important discussions on the Sind problems with Sir Lancelot Graham, Governor-designate of Sind this morning.

Curtain Drops Over S. E. P. Bill Debate

(Continued from page 1.)

command a submissive majority. Where was then the necessity of making speches asked Sir Rafiuddin? With such a majority at their command the Government could well afford to doze and sleep.

Continuing Sir Rafiuddin recalled saying that political oratory consisted not in words but in action. He referred to one report in one Bombay paper which spoke of one official hurrying in a motor car to the station to bring back one member of the house. It was also that while the Bill was being discussed on the floor of the House the Chief Whip of the Government was busy with the rear ranks of the other side of the House. Was that the way of passing the Bill? asked the Muslim Knight. He regretted that there existed no organised parties in the House. He thought that the whole House was demoralised and asked if the divisions indicated that there was intelligent voting.

Concluding Sir Rafiuddin stated that such line of voting was hardly creditable to the House and asserted that it was an insult to the intelligence of the Presidency.

Mr. Surve also opposed the Third Reading.

The President then put the motion to the House.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed and Mr. Surve were the only solitary voices heard raised against the Government motion. The President declared the motion as carried when Shaikh Abdul Aziz challenged a division.

The House then divided and the motion for the Third Reading was passed by 49 voting for and only 4 against. Some Mahomedans refrained from voting either way.

The President then announced that the Bill was read third time and passed.

This dropped the curtain on the discussion of the Bill which lasted over ten days.

MOTOR TAX BILL.

When the House reassembled after tea the Finance Member Khan Bahadur Cooper moved the first reading of the Bill to provide imposition of tax on Motor Vehicles in the Bombay Presidency.

Moving the first reading, Khan Bahadur Cooper recalled the occasion when in the last Budget Session the House had rejected a similar bill. Later on he proceeded to say that the Government intended to abolish the existing tolls on the provincial Government roads and roads in charge of the local bodies. But that did not preclude, explained the Finance Member the municipalities from levying the tax in their own limits. D. B. Cooper further stated that the surplus in the revenue that may come of these taxes—shall be earmarked as the Road Fund and it will be used for the upkeep of roads. He further announced that Local Bodies will receive in compensation their present average revenue from tolls on motor vehicles plus 10 per cent. The Finance Member's announcement that tax on Bullock carts will be abolished was received in good mood by the House.

FINANCE MEMBER PRAISED.

Dewan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patil, Rao Bahadur Navale and Rao Bahadur V. S. Patil joined in the chorus of praise for the Finance Member for having brought the Bill.

Mr. Saklatwalla moved for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill to the Budget session but D. B. Cooper opposed it. A division was challenged on the motion but it was defeated by 19 to 52 votes.

The President then scanned all amendments which are about 150 in number and decided which of those were amendments of principle. When later the discussion was resumed on the first reading of the Bill, Mr. Tairsee said that just like in tobacco, Government in the present Bill were also putting city and rural areas together. He said that the ills of the city could not be the blessing of the rural areas. He said that it was time now to set up a serious agitation why Bombay like Sind should not separate from the Presidency. He also referred to the Bombay Corporation being shabbily treated by the Government. The speaker finally referred to the Government securing some support in the House by making concessions in the Bill and said "Spider secured the butterfly at last."

Mr. Saklatwalla opposed the first reading of the Bill and urged that tolls on bullock carts should be retained.

Mr. B. S. Kamat opposing advised the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Chaturbhai Patel opposed the first reading. The House then adjourned.

INTERESTING ANALYSIS

Scrutiny of the line of action adopted by members of the Bombay Council at the time of the third reading of the Special Emergency Powers Act Amendment Bill to-day makes interesting reading and reveals many amusing episodes and tactics. In all 94 memoers were present in the House to-day. Of these 49 voted for the Bill while 4 voted against.

Eighteen did not exercise their vote while 23 had already walked out.

GOVT.'s SUPPORTERS

The supporters of the Bill barring officials and non-official Europeans were Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur Bijarani, Sardar M. M. A. Biradar, Rao Bahadur Bole, Sardar Bahadur Jan Janmahomed Khan, Rao Meherbux, Rev. Modak, Sardar Meherbux, Re. Modak, Sardar Davar Modi, Mr. Namdeorao Budhajirao, Rao Bahadur Navale, Khan Bahadur Valibux Patel, Dewan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patil, Rao Bahadur Vaman Patil, Messrs. Husseinali Rahimtoola, Saklatwalla, Servai, Nawab Shahrokh Shaha Yar Jung Bahadur, Messrs. Shinde, Madhavsing (Sindh) Dr. Solanki, Syed Miran Mahomed Shah, Mir Bandeali Khan Talrur, Thokoresab of Kerwada, Messrs. Pestanshah Vakil and Wadke.

Of these 26 supporters, 11 Muslims, 10 Non-Brahmins, 4 Parsis and 1 Indian Christian.

18 REMAIN NEUTRAL

Of those 18 who remained neutral were: Rao Bahadur Asawale, Messrs. Bangi, Chikodi, Dr. Collaco, Mr. Doulatrao Jayramrao, Rao Saheb B. G Desai, Mr. H. R. Desai, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabishah, Mr. Kamat, Khan Bahadur Khurro, Mr. Mitha, Sardar Bhimbhai Naik, Khan Bahadur A. E. Patel, Mr. N. N. Patel, Risaldar, Syed Munawar Tolani and Rao Bahadur Vandekar.

Of these 7 are Muslims, 1 Indian Christian and 5 non-Brahmins.

Those 4 who voted against the third reading were: Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Surve, Shaikh Abdul Aziz and Mr. M. H. Mehta.

TWO MUSLIMS WALKED OUT

Messrs. Gazdar and Shaikh Abdul Majid were the only two Muslims who participated in the walk-out while there were 4 non-Brahmins, 2 Parsis and 2 Harijans in it.

Messrs. Kamat and Chikodi have been carefully avoiding going into either lobby from the very beginning though they have been attending the discussion throughout without participating in it.

WHY THEY WALKED OUT

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 17.

Interviewed Mr. Mahomed Suleiman Mitha said:—"Muslims who had opposed the Bill in the earlier stages remained equally strong in their opposition after our friends walked-out. We thought that no useful purpose would be served by our taking part in the division on the third reading. Some of us, therefore, in sympathy with those that had walked-out came out of the House."

THE POPE & THE WAR

(Continued from Page 6.)

of Rome of which, city the Papacy was robbed in 1871.

The argument that Italy is entitled to the Pope's support on the grounds that it is a Catholic State and as such is likely to spread the faith in Africa, if victorious, is equally untenable. To suppose that the Pope can be swayed by considerations of self-interest is neither worthy of the Pontiff nor of the Catholic Faith. Further, the Church has never countenanced proselytizing by the sword, nor invoked its aid for the redemption of sinners.

No one objects to fair and genuine criticism, but a word to those who delight in vilifying the Pope—with the object of bringing the Catholic Faith into contempt,—and I have done.

Pope On Italy's Duty

The Pope has occupied his exalted position for a number of years and has gained the esteem of all right-thinking men—Catholics and non-Catholics alike. His encyclicals on socialism, sanctity of matrimony and kindred matters have been universally regarded as wise, weighty and well-balanced pronouncements, and even commended by has opponents as worthy of emulation by their own hierarchy. The Pope has invariably condemned war and arranged that the Holy Year should terminate with continuous intercession for peace and amity among nations, lasting three days and nights. Further as recently as April last His Holiness, with an unmistakable reference to his surroundings declared that if prayers and efforts for peace were unavailing, he would implore that God might "confound those nations whose will was war." Could he have been more emphatic than that? In this speech and in his address to the International Congress of Nurses the Pope has indicated to Italy her duty as a Christian nation. More than that he cannot do, having neither arms nor sanctions at his disposal to enforce compliance with his advice. A downright condemnation of Italy, which the Pope's critics are clamouring for, would only tend to aggravate the already tense situation and remove the chances of His Holiness being able at a later date to use his good offices with a view to bringing about early termination of the conflict.

It is to be hoped that further criticism of the Pope will cease and that his traducers will have the sense to restrain their mud-slinging propensity for a more appropriate occasion.

ONLY A CASE OF MISCHIEF

Defence Counsel's Arguments In Benda Raid Trial

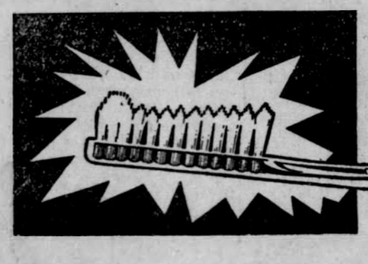
JUBBULPORE, Oct. 17.

Defence arguments began to-day in the Benda Village Trial. Mr. Sheorey, defence counsel, started by saying that all knew that the village had been raided and one villager killed and that the military authorities did their best to bring out the culprits. He asked the jury to sift the evidence tendered before coming to a decision. Explaining sections of the I. P. C. under which the accused were charged, Mr. Sheorey stated that the common intention of an "unlawful assembly" had not been made out by the prosecution. No details had been given of the common object. The only logical inference was that the phrase used by the approvers namely "smartening up the village" signified that they intended to beat, thrash and trouble the villagers. The common object of a raid ceased to exist outside the village and therefore the assaults supposed to have been committed outside the village did not come under the sections set out against the accused persons. Mr. Sheorey held that after raiding the village there was a general move to the barrack and the offences alleged to have been committed from that moment onwards related to individuals and not to an "unlawful assembly." Counsel argued that the acts committed outside the village did not have any common object as the persons concerned did not have time to consult or decide on a common object. Further all the men present at the butts did not go to the village. The charge against accused King under section 440 could not be upheld, there being no preparation to cause damage or wrongful restraint to the person on the cycle. It was a case of simple mischief.

Counsel devided the evidence of the prosecution under three heads of villagers, police and regimental officers and privates. The value of the evidence of the villagers was nil as none could identify any of the accused. The number of approvers did not matter. Their evidence had to be corroborated. Counsel held that the approvers were accomplices in reality who were trying to save their own skin by implicating others. In view of the inability of the villagers to identify the persons who committed specific damage the charge of damage to property could not be upheld.

Mr. Sheorey's argument had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—A.P

AT LAST . . . bristles that stay in!



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TARAPOREVALA'S BOOK NOTES:

PROPHECIES OF 1936

Foulsham's Original Old Moore's Almanack 1936. Ans. 4. Raphael's Almanac, Prophetic Messenger and Weather Guide 1936, containing amazing predictions of the destiny of nations and Individuals. Ans. 9. Raphael's Astronomical Ephemeris of the Planets' places for 1936. Ans. 12. Raphael's Almanac and Ephemeris bound in one Vol. Re. 1-5. Williamson's Ephemeris for 1936, Ans. 12.

VICTORIA the GOOD

Letters of QUEEN VICTORIA, a selection from Her Majesty's correspondence between 1837 to 1861, pub. by authority of His Majesty the King, edited by A. C. Benson and Viscount Esher, 3 vols. Slightly shopsoiled; orig. Rs. 5-10, now offered at Rs. 2-8 a SET of 3 VOLS

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India Must Be Prepared For Intense Hockey Rivalry

Germany And France Will Severely Test Champions In Next Olympic Games

India will be particularly interested in the fact that a full international team from Germany (who are likely to be India's most formidable rivals at the Olympic Games next August in Berlin) will visit England this winter. In view of the earnestness with which the Germans are preparing for the Olympics—let it not be forgotten in India that the German Bund insists on physical fitness for every international, with a carefully regulated period of training—this meeting with England will be of special interest for it will indicate the degree to which the Germans have improved.

The last international encounter between the countries was in last May, at Brussels, in which a combined Great Britain team competed. Germany beat France, Holland Switzerland and Spain on the way to the final, which the British team won by 3 goals to 2, after extra time.

Nor will it do for India to overlook France, where the game has steadily gained in popularity. The French Federation have decided to make strenuous efforts towards a general improvement in the French national XI, with their eye mainly on Berlin. There will be special coaching and training for those who aspire to get into the French side, and the Federation also, like the Germans, will insist on perfect physical fitness. France's strength will be revealed by her programme of international matches, fixed for a period shortly prior to the Berlin Games v. Belgium, in France, on March 28; v. Holland, in Holland, on April 26; v. Spain, in France, on July 16. The French international trials will begin in October and will continue to the middle of March; then follows an interval of careful preparation of the picked handful of players, with the three international matches to indicate general progress.

There are thus system and a definite goal in both the French and German modes of training and team selection for the Olympic Games. It will be a radical mistake for India to ignore the plans of these and other countries, and leave the selection and coaching of a team to a series of last-minute inter-provincial matches in March or April and then trust to luck to the selected men settling down to a definite team strong enough to retain the proud title of World Champions.

At Berlin India will not meet a Japan XI to beat by 21-nil, nor a United States side to vanquish by 12-1. India must be prepared to meet teams trained to the minute, full of speed and endurance, and coached in all the niceties of the game. Otherwise Indian hockey will receive an unpleasant surprise for all these countries have progressed a long way since 1928.

Then there is the question of gear and general equipment. It is a moot question whether India has paid sufficient attention to these points or kept abreast of changes in the regulations and in hockey customs abroad. Footwear, for example, must be appropriate to the type of weather and ground likely to be encountered at Berlin, and the expense for such gear and also for hockey-sticks should, if permissible, be borne by the Indian Hockey Federation, and not by individual players, so that the best might be available for such important matches.

RUSSIA WATCHES JAPAN'S MOVES

But Will Not Raise Finger Unless Soviet Territory Is Menaced

While Europe's attention is distracted by the war clouds darkening over Africa, the Japanese methodically continues their plans for "extension of influence" over China. The Russians are watching them impassively but with the keenest vigilance, cables Mr. Walter Duranty to the "New York Times."—

More than ten years ago the writer was told by a Soviet official who had spent considerable time in the Far East:

"The Japanese are awaiting the opportunity which they believe the Versailles Treaty will give them. Japan is convinced that within twenty years from the signature of the treaty its imperfections and injustices will provoke a new period of crisis that doubtless will terminate in war. When that period begins Japan will feel free to 'fulfil her national destiny' by invading China."

VIEW DECLARED PROPHETIC

These words were prophetic because it is no mere accident that the Japanese invasion of Manchuria coincided with the rise of Adolf Hitler. But it is interesting—and important—to note that the Russians have been aware of the Japanese game from the outset.

To say that the Russians like what Japan is doing in China would be absurd, but between disliking something and taking measures to prevent it there is a great gulf. When it seemed two or three years ago that the Japanese plans might threaten Soviet territory also, Moscow's attitude was unmistakable. "Not one inch of Soviet land," said Stalin, and he backed his words by forming the Far Eastern army with its great warplane fleet.

To-day it can be stated positively that the Soviet Union has no fear of a Japanese attack, but that does not mean the Soviet Union is yet in a position to interfere with Japanese expansion in China.

There are frontier incidents a plenty between Inner Mongolia, which is under Japanese control, and Outer Mongolia, which belongs to the Soviet sphere. Moscow newspapers this week publish a dispatch from Britain hinting plainly that the murder of the British journalist, Gareth Jones, by "bandits" on the western fringe of Outer Mongolia was due to the fact that he knew too much about Japanese military preparations and troop concentrations in that region.

It is thought here that Japan is on the verge of new action in Northern China, with the aim of consolidating the five Northern provinces, including Inner Mongolia, as a Japanese protectorate scarcely less disguised than Manchukuo itself. Faced by this probability Soviet policy is definitely "wait and see," because to point of fact the deeper the Japanese get their feet into Chinese mud the better the Russians are pleased.

RUSSIANS NEED TIME

Of the cards that determine the issue in war and peace the Kremlin holds in its hand all except one—namely, time. The production of gold, food and machines, including [illegible] the Soviet has now developed to a point where henceforth it will advance in geometrical progression, instead of the slow arithmetical progression of the earlier period. But still time is needed—two or three years—to let that geometrical progression have full play.

Thus one reaches this conclusive summary of Soviet-Japanese relations. The Japanese make hay in China, while the war clouds gather in Europe. The Russians watch them with no friendly eye, but will not raise a finger to check them unless they commit direct aggression against the Soviet Union.

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NOTORIOUS DACOIT SURRENDERS

Wanted In Gwalior For Several Murders And Dacoities

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The Publicity Officer, Gwalior, wires that Bhupatsingh an absconding Thakur of the village of Dhand in the Narwar District of Gwalior State, who is charged with several dacoits and murders surrendered on October 10th to Baburao Suryawanshi Suba of District Narwar. Four others are with several dacoities and murders is imminent. It will be remembered that in March last his stronghold was raided resulting in the death of five dacoits and the capture of several but Bhupatsingh with some accomplices managed to escape. Ever since the police scented his movements pickets and patrols have been stationed in the vicinity of his village to which approach has become impossible Realising that escape was out of the question he began pourparlers with the Suba's informers and surrendered after three days.—A. P.

MEMBER OF CRIMINAL TRIBE?

Cultivator Placed On Trial For Failing To Register

BASSEIN, Oct. 16.

(From A Correspondent)

Considerable excitement prevails in the town of Bassein and the surrounding villages over the trial of Budhya Ladkya Jadhav, a cultivator of Pelhar Village who is charged under the Criminal Tribes Act for failure to appear before the Second Class Magistrate of Bassein for being registered as a member of the Criminal Tribe.

By the Notification of September, 1934, Kolis with a conviction after the 1st of January, 1920, are termed as members of a criminal Tribe and great interest is being evinced among the villagers as this is the first case after the Notification.

Police Patel's Memory

Two more witnesses for the prosecution were examined on Monday afternoon at the further hearing of the case before the Second Class Magistrate at Bassein. Bombay Advocates defended the acused.

Mamud Miya Patil in his examination in chief stated that he was the Police Patel of Pelhar Village for the last 6 years and knew the accused. He was not aware whether the Criminal Tribes' Act is made applicable to the Kolis.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Bhende, the witness said that the accused resided at Bassein-Vajreshwari Road along with his aged parents, wife and children and that he knew him. The accused had been cultivating the land belonging to Mrs. Annapurnabai Khandekar for the last six years and of late he had undertaken the cultivation of the field belonging to Mr. Mohanlal Pratap, Pleader, who had purchased the same from his step brother, Butya. He admitted having made a statement at the Police Station 2 or 3 days after the arrest of the accused, the contents of which he did not remember.

Committed No Offence

Further questioned the Police Patil said that he did not understand what the Criminal Tribes Act is and to whom it is made applicable. He stated that no notice to the effect that the Criminal Tribes' Act was applied to the Pelhar Village was ever served on him nor was any notice pasted at any conspicuous place in the village nor a 'bataki' was beaten to proclaim the Act.

He continued that during the tenure of his office as the Police Patil the accused had committed no offence and he had made no report that Budya should be enrolled as a member of a Criminal Tribe.

Vishnu Atmaram Save a Writer at the Virar Police Station said in his cross examination that the accused was enrolled as a member of the Criminal Tribe. He stated that no Notification or Circular or Notice was posted at any conspicuous place in the village or villages or on the Notice Board of the Bassein Court. The landlords headmen, 'mirashis' and others were never served with notice in this connection at the Pelhar Village. No order for the beat of 'bataki' was issued to the Police Patil from the Police Station—and there was no record to that effect.

Did Not Know

The accused in his written statement stated that he cultivates the field belonging to Mrs. Annapurnabai Khandekar and Mr. Pratap, Pleader, and thus he maintained himself and the family He was genuinely ignorant about the application of the Criminal Tribes' Act as no such notice was ever exhibited at any place in the village or served on any one in the Pelhar. He was not aware that he was required to be enrolled as a member of the Criminal Tribe. The notice in question under Section 5 was not served on him nor was he acquainted with its contents as alleged by the Police Constable.

Further hearing of the case postponed to November 2.

Mr. Kamal R. Bhende, Advocate with Mr. M. S. Ranjit, Advocate, appeared for the accused.

FAMOUS INSPECTOR FOLLOWS 7,000 MILE TRAIL and discovers mass of G3 EVIDENCE that will convince most skeptic jury

YOU have read of famous detectives pursuing their quarry half-around the world—*but did you ever hear of one following a tyre?*

Yet that is exactly what Inspector Joseph A. Faurot—the renowned "Fingerprint Faurot," former head of the New York Detective Bureau and associate of Scotland Yard and the Sureté Generale in solving many international mysteries—did on the strangest case he ever undertook.

Believing that when you spend your good money, you want to read advertising based on fact—not fiction—Goodyear gave Inspector Faurot this assignment:

"Find out what the public thinks of our 'G-3' All-Weather Tyre. Go anywhere you desire—track down as many 'G-3' users as you can. Find out if it is living up to its reputation—made on the test fleets a year ago—of delivering 43% longer non-skid mileage."

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Those tests, made before "G-3" was publicly announced, were the hardest ever given any tyre. Relentless test drivers sped up to 50—jammed on the brakes—and kept it up night and day.

They wore out brakes and cars—but they demonstrated that "G-3" would deliver TWICE as long non-skid mileage as any tyre tested against it—and 43% more than even previous Goodyears!

That story made "G-3" the world's fastest-selling tyre!

But there was another performance test these tyres had to meet—and only time could answer that. It was the human factor—for the way a man drives greatly affects the mileage he gets from tyres.

Some engineers estimate that a fast, reckless driver gets only one-fourth to one-half the mileage that more careful motorists get from their tyres.

And that was Inspector Faurot's charge: to obtain first-hand evidence of "G-3's" performance in the hands of typical drivers—salesmen, taxi drivers, farmers, chauffeurs, sportsmen, policemen—men and women of every temperament and occupation.

Inspector Joseph Faurot introduced fingerprinting into America to solve famous Crispi case—worked with Scotland Yard and Surete Generale in convicting international criminals—trailed "G-3" users more than 7,000 miles to get authentic facts on tyre wear.

EVIDENCE KEEPS POURING IN

For weeks this veteran sleuth trailed "G-3" users—interviewed car owners—checked speedometers—measured tread-wear—took hundreds of tyre "footprints"—travelled more than 7,000 miles through many regions.

And here is what he found—the exact notes taken from his case book:

CASE No. 123—*Tyre serial No. C3178387K. "G-3" All-Weather, right front wheel, light sedan. Speedometer broke at 25,620 miles, but Goodyear dealer verifies estimate of more than 43,000 miles on tyre under investigation. CONDITION OF TYRE: Light trace of tread pattern remains. REPORT ON OWNER: Fast but careful driver. Piles up mileage. "Scoops up" gravel when he stops. OWNER'S STATEMENT: "Well pleased. Has had more than 50% longer non-skid tread wear."*

And here are other typical reports, condensed for brevity:

CASE No. 63—DRILLING CONTRACTOR. *Drives mountain roads. Mileage on "G-3" 21,466. Tread worn smooth, but former tyres gave only 10,000 miles. "G-3" record more than 100% better.*

CASE No. 182—POLICE CAR. *Driven 24 hours a day in three shifts. Speed 35 to 80 miles an hour—paved and gravel roads. Mileage 20,341 with tread almost perfect! Will give more than 45% better non-skid mileage.*

CASE No. 101—LIGHT TRUCK. "G-3" *mileage 37,910—tread pattern clearly showing.*

We wish space permitted printing all Inspector Faurot's findings—an amazing mass of evidence that conclusively demonstrates the superiority of the broader, flatter, heavier "G-3" tread, and Goodyear's exclusive Supertwist Cord construction that makes it possible.

But it all adds up to this: regardless of how you drive, the "G-3" All-Weather will give you 43% more non-skid mileage, longer wear, greater safety.

You will find the proof at the nearest Goodyear dealer's—at no extra cost to you.

Here's what you get in Goodyear's new "G-3"!

You get the broader road contact of a flatter, wider All-Weather Tread .... You get quicker-stopping and the greater road grip of more non-skid blocks in the centre .... You get the easy steering and smooth travel of wider riding-ribs. .... You get the slow, even wear of closer-nested non-skid blocks and ribs .... You get more rubber in the tread—an average of two pounds more per tyre.

—all of which adds up to

43% More non-skid Mileage at no extra cost to you!

GOODYEAR

"G-3" COSTS US MORE TO BUILD—BUT COSTS YOU NO MORE TO BUY

G3. 132

NO SMOKING WHILE ON DUTY

Rules Enforcing Strict Discipline On Hyderabad City Police

(From Our Own Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.) By Mail.

That no member of the Hyderabad City Police should woo "My Lady Nicotine" while on duty is one of the various rules which Nawab Rahmat Yar Jung Bahadur, Commissioner of City Police, has formulated for enhancing the discipline of the Force.

The rules enact that members of the City Police will be liable for punishment for various acts of commission and omission such as needless harshness towards subordinates, disrespect to superiors, delay in carrying out instructions, smoking while on duty, sending news to press regarding the department or criticising superior officers, expressing disturbing political ideas, taking part in meetings to discuss city Police problems without the Commissioner's permission etc.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.

Mr. P. J. Anderson, Second Magistrate, Secunderabad, has framed charges under Section 420/511, against Koma Basaviah and Shaikh Hassan accused in the case against an alleged gang of counterfeitors from Bezwada who had come to Secunderabad to arrange with some local sowcars to make counterfeit notes. The accused were caught red-handed when the house in which they were carrying on the process was raided by the Police on January 16.

The charges framed are to the effect that the accused attempted to cheat Venkiah and Chandriah by representing to them that the accused would make counterfeit notes.

The case was adjourned for further hearing.

BEHRAM-U-DOULA CRICKET TOURNEY.

The Behram-u-Doula Memorial Cricket Tournament run under the auspices of the Hyderabad State Cricket Association will be played between 24th October and 10th November. The tournament is open to all teams in the Dominions including the administered areas and the cup will be a rolling trophy.

VICEROY APPRECIATES MEMON RELIEF SOCIETY'S WORK.

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy has written a letter to the Memon Relief Society in appreciation of the Society's Quetta earthquake relief work.

Fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100 have recently been imposed on charges of dealing in adulterated food-stuffs upon 28 business men in Chittagong district.

The prosecution was undertaken at the instance of the District Board sanitary inspectors.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

Cholera which is prevailing in the city in epidemic form is slowly on the increase and large number of fresh cases occur every day. Eighty-three cases with 32 deaths have been reported since the disease started and the areas affected include some prominent localities in the Civil Lines.

The Municipal Health authorities, however, are taking strong preventive measures to check the disease.—A. P.

Municipality's Address To Jaipur Ruler

JAIPUR (By Mail.)

The Jaipur municipality and the public presented addresses on the 11th and 12th inst. respectively to their ruler on his being made a G.C.I.E. during the last birthday honours.—A. P.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3½ per cent per annum.

For Wasting Diseases

Builds up Health and Strength

Angier's Emulsion is widely and successfully used in the treatment of consumption and in all forms of ill-health in which there is loss of weight. Pleasant to take, it promotes appetite, aids digestion and builds up weight and strength.

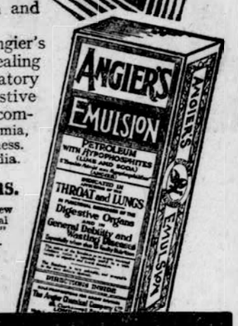
In addition to its tonic properties, Angier's Emulsion exerts a pronounced soothing, healing action which makes it invaluable for inflammatory and catarrhal affections of the lungs or digestive organs. Angier's Emulsion is strongly recommended for consumption, scrofula, rickets, anæmia, wasting bowel disorders and after any serious illness. It has won a splendid reputation throughout India.

The Most Palatable of all Emulsions.

A Doctor writes:— "I may say that Angier's Emulsion is not new to me. I was prescribing it freely 30 years ago when several pulmonary cases were under my care and I still recommend it."
Signed————, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

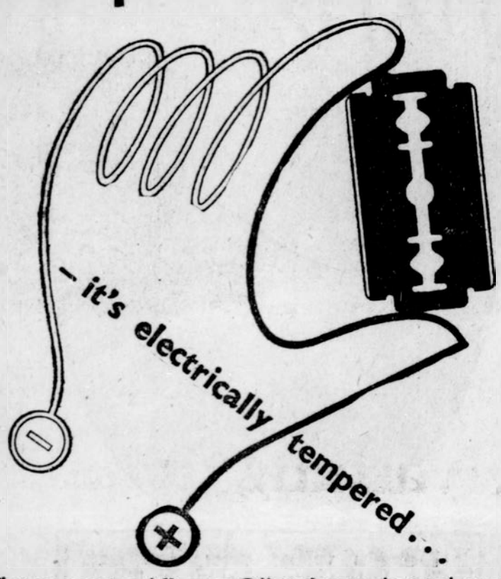
Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.



ANGIER'S EMULSION
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Sharper than ever



What an amazing difference Gillette's new electrical process has made to razor blades. For it puts two tempers into one blade—soft at the ends where it bends to the razor and incredibly hard at the sides for sharpening to a super-cutting edge. Even if you're not interested in technical details you will be interested in the smoother, closer shaves you'll get. *And* in the extra shaves per blade. There has never before been a razor blade like this new Blue Gillette. Try one and see for yourself. Fit all Gillette razors—old and new styles.

12 ANNAS FOR 5

BLUE GILLETTES
ELECTRICALLY TEMPERED BLADES

G.P.3

INDIAN OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

WITH works at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Jamshedpur, Cawnpore and Colombo for the production of Oxygen and Dissolved Acetylene, the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., is in a position adequately to meet Industry's total demands for Gases.

The Company compresses Industrial Gases of high purity and in conjunction with the British Oxygen Company Ltd., London, retails the Rarer Gases.

All types of welding, metal cutting, brazing and lead-burning apparatus are stocked in the various works, and expert welders are available for the purposes of demonstration and tuition.

Your enquiries will receive immediate attention.

Works at:—
CALCUTTA
(Oxygen)—138, Balliaghatta Road.
(Acetylene)—Aga Works, Belur Math, Howrah.
BOMBAY
(Oxygen)—Byculla Bridge
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LAHORE
(Oxygen)—Grand Trunk Road.
JAMSHEDPUR
(Oxygen)—Tatanagar.
COLOMBO
(Oxygen)—Skinner's Road North.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Taxes In Poona Cantonment

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The average rates of rents of Bungalows, houses, and shops in Poona Cantonment has abnormally gone down due to the depression in trade and other incomes. Notwithstanding the Cantonment Authority has deemed it fit to increase the House-Tax on the assessment value of the property from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 under the pretext that they have to carry out the drainage scheme.

Two years ago the Authority had increased the fee of the Licences under the same pretext but after strenuous efforts, it is now reduced to some extent, while on the other hand the Tax on houses has increased as above-said from 1-10-35 under Notification No. 3747|33 (G.R.R.D.), dated the 28th January, 1935.

A resolution was moved in the meeting of the Cantonment Board on or about 29th March and it was decided not to increase the tax on houses until the drainage scheme would start, but the work of the drainage is in the air still. However, the tax is increased.

It is clearly mentioned in Section 10 of the Cantonment Act 1924 (1) that "Cantonment Authority may exempt for a period not exceeding one year at a time for the payment of any tax or any portion of a tax imposed under this Act, any person who is in its opinion by reason of poverty unable to pay the same." From the reading of the above Section it appears that the intention of the framers of the Act was to relieve the poor but instead of relieving them from such taxes, they are heavily imposed with taxes.

Water Tax in Poona Cantonment is so much enhanced that whereas a person was paying a rupee eight years ago he has to pay ten times as much at present.

Licence fee where one had to pay annas eight only, a person has now to pay Rs. 10. In spite of all these taxes, the Authority has enhanced the House Tax which is very objectionable. Out of the income of Poona Cantonment, which is more than four lakhs, nearly Rs. 50,000 was spent on roads repairs in last year and nearly Rs. 16,000 were spent on a slaughter house. In spite of all these, the Cantonment Authority has one lakh of rupees in hand in cash. Where is then the necessity to enhance the house tax?

I do not think any Cantonment in India has been burdened by taxes as Poona Cantonment has been in many cases. It is the duty of the house-owners in the Cantonment to protest against these heavy taxes.

The average tax in Poona Cantonment per head is double than that prevalent in any other Cantonment. Under all rules and canons of taxation, the enhancement of House Tax in addition to the existing taxes is most unjustified and uncalled for.

Will the Authority reconsider the whole question for the goodwill of the residents in Cantonment?—Yours, etc.,

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL,
President, Poona Canonment Congress Committee.

Manfi Sulaiman Jockey's License Re-Called

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph appearing in your today's journal regarding Manfi-Sulaiman Jockey's license being recalled, is it not a fact that most of the jockeys are foreigners. I being a regular race-goer and I have seen Manfi Sulaiman riding and I do not find anything wrong in his riding. Will the other race-goers also please express their opinion about this poor jockey, who seems to have been punished without any justified reasonable cause?—Yours, etc.,

A RACEGOER.

Bombay, October 9.

Khar Gymkhana

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I heartily endorse the views expressed by your Staff correspondents in "In and Around Bombay" columns regarding the Khar Gymkhana. If one saw some of the unfortunate incidents which happened at the Laxmi Nagar Society's Hall during Ganpati festival, one would realise the spirit of sectarianism which was rampant at the model suburb Khar. Those who went to Laxmi Nagar Society's Hall during this festival know well as to what stage this parochial outlook had reached. Sjt. Javerchand Meghani and Prof. Altekar know well as to how they were treated by these suburbanites. But it is said that such incidents are not without precedents in the history of Ganpati festival at Khar This bogey of sectarianism is really a blot on Khar I hope this new Gymkhana will remain immune from any of the baneful influences of sectarianism or provincialism and this Gymkhana shall become "a tangible symbol of Communal Co-operation" under the able presidentship of Sjt. B. G. Kher, one of the most beloved residents of Khar and prove once again that Khar residents stand as united as ever.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

A Girgaum Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,Will any Municipal Councillor representing D Ward on the Corporation, think it his duty to take a morning round to see the present state of the public roads of the three cross lanes of the Sadashiv Street near Kandewadi? A representation signed by many landlords and tenants of the locality is sent to the Municipal Commissioner for necessary action in the matter and it is hoped that the same will receive his sympathetic consideration.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. RANE.

Oct. 13.

Mr. Rohit Mehta And Socialism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his letter appearing in your issue of October 5, your Baroda correspondent reports a speech by Mr. Rohit Mehta and calls him "the Socialist leader of Ahmedabad." I request you to publish this letter, which aimes to throw some light on this matter.

Mr. Mehta has resigned from the Congress Socialist Party, as he disagrees on fundamental issues. He is no longer even an ordinary member of the C. S. P. It is true that he was one of the promoters of the C. S. P., but now he has declared his disbelief in the basic principles of scientific Socialism. For example, he wants to do away with the class struggle without transferring power to the producing masses; he wants to carry on the struggle for the establishment of a Socialist order by associating it with religious fervour and by persuading the middle-class to accept—what he calls—"open-eyed wisdom." He believes that the Socialist ideal is not sufficiently noble to save society and will lead to "Himsa." He declares that the Socialism of Marx and Lenin is one of no use to India.—Yours, etc.,

A SOCIALIST.

"Dharbhanga Conference Fiasco"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. J. C. Maitra in his article "the Darbhanga Conference Fiasco" which appeared in your paper dated the 6th October, 1935, writes "Moin-ul-Huq cannot represent foot-ball in Bihar as he is not connected with football at all." I am surprised that Mr. Maitra, writing as an authority on football, knows nothing about Mr. Huq's connection with football in Bihar. His statement is absolutely wrong. It is unbelievable that Bihar has been represented, in the important foot-ball Conference, by a delegate, who is "not connected with foot-ball at all" Mr. Maitra ought not to write such silly things. I have lived in Patna for a number of years, and as a foot-ball enthusiast I know him well. Mr. Huq is the Secretary of the Patna Football Association, which control the Patna Foot-ball League and now the Lahiri and Birthwood Shield Tournaments. These two are the principal foot-ball tournaments in B. & O. He is also the secretary of Patna Foot-ball Club, the premier football Club in Bihar. He was in charge of the P. U. Football team which took part this year in Calcutta in the Inter 'Varsity Football competition. He takes a very keen interest in the game of B. & O. and is the Secretary of B. & O. Olympic Games and B. & O. Hockey Federation. Perhaps, he is the Assistant Secretary of all India Olympic Association and (if I mistake not) was in charge of the All-India Olympic Team which represented India in the Western Asiatic game held in Delhi sometime ago.

Mr. Huq has done a lot for football in Bihar and I see no reason why he should not represent his province. I, however, agree with Mr. Maitra when he says that Mr. Huq's name for presidentship of the A. I. F. Association should not have been suggested.—Yours, etc.,

C. JAYASWAL,
Y.M.C.A., Byculla, Bombay.
October 15.

Accident At Juhu

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While congratulating you on the report of the accident that appeared in your paper and in which I and two friends of mine were so seriously involved, I shall be very much obliged if you would allow me to narrate the facts as they have occurred.

I was coming in my victoria along the Juhu road when a private car collided with it violently, throwing me and my two friends and the driver violently in the air. We were picked up by Sub-Inspector Khan of Ville Parle who happened to pass by at the time.

When all the clues of the absconding car were so difficult to obtain, Sub-Inspector Khan found the ring of the head-lamp.

All the subsequent enquires that led to the trail of the wanted car would not have been possible but for the fact that Sheikh Abdul Kader, the first Sub-Inspector of Santa Cruz followed them so pertinaciously. It must be said to the credit of this young police officer, incidentally, that he followed a very slender clue that many more experienced police officers would have given up as hopeless.

Sub-Inspector Sheikh Kader is a terror to the 'Mawali' elements of the Santa Cruz, and he is out to stop their menace with a stern hand. Since his arrival here, there have been very few crimes in Santa Cruz.—Yours etc

(Dr.) K. R. THAKAR.

Vacola, October 11.

Bombay Women's Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please insert in your esteemed paper the following correction in my speech as Chairman of Bombay Women's Association, (A. I. W. C.), at the Local Conference held on Saturday, 12th inst.

"I was in correspondence with the Bombay Government with regard to our Association being recognised by the Government as one of the bodies to be consulted on Bills coming up for social legislation affecting women and children, and was awaiting their reply when I prepared my speech. But on the very day of the Conference I received the intimation that our request was granted. I announced the news in my speech before the Conference, but the correction was not yet made in the typed copy of the speech given to your reporter, leading to this error.—Yours, etc.,

GULBANU J. R. DOCTOR,
Chairman, Bombay Women's Association, (A. I. W. C.).

Congressmen's Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Messrs. Meheralli and Muiraj saw the B.P.C.C. officials and after they got assurance from Mr. Nariman that such a Conference would be held in December by the B.P.C.C. hurriedly called a meeting of the Reception Committee which was not fully attended to on Saturday night and got the proposition for suspending Conference passed by majority. It must be borne in mind that the Reception Committee had only power to arrange for the Conference and not for its cancellation, for such power rests with the general meeting of Congressmen who nominated the Reception Committee members. This they have not done. As there was no time for such a procedure to be gone through the Reception Committee ought to have held the Conference and the proposal for the suspension or postponement ought to have put before it for acceptance or otherwise. This they have not done. But on the contrary they assumed all the powers themselves and after considerable expenditure of energy, money and time of Congressmen, they surrendered to the B.P.C.C. Officials so much so that they forgot and forsook other Congressmen who had come forward and given response for the Conference. They should not in future do such a thing again but be loyal and devoted to Congress ideal of independence and not to few persons.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. MODAK,
Congressman.

Dr. Ambedkar's Threat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As a Hindu of progressive thought, I am thoroughly surprised at the wrong lead given by Dr. Ambedkar at the recent Yeola Conference. The mistake in giving the sort of lead is only his and not of the Hindu Society as a whole. It is his profound blunder that he does not care at all for the attempts made with great success by persons like Mahatma Gandhi. Has he no value for the epic fast of Mahatma? The Hindu mind cannot be expected to change suddenly. It must take time for the idea to take a deep root in the Hindu mind in general. Without the knowledge of Dr. Ambedkar, minds of hundreds of Hindus are changing favourably towards the "depressed" classes by efforts of persons like Mahatma Gandhi.

Does the worthy Doctor mean that all that can be wished for the uplift of the Harijans can be achieved by a change of religion? Does he really think that equal status means getting all the amenities of life for the Harijans? Instead of elevating the Harijans by giving them proper education, by improving their economic condition, by teaching them to adopt clean and polished manners, Dr. Ambedkar is giving them a wrong lead! Change of religion will never change the Harijans materially. Why should he attach so much weight to orthodoxy which is though by a slow process is melting away, instead of giving due weignt to progressive Hindus? The fact is that by giving undue importance to orthodoxy, the cause of the Harijans is not improved but is definitely harmed. —Yours, etc.,

S. W. AWATI.

Bombay, October 15.

A Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. through your paper to announce at once whose statue it is that is waiting erection on the pedestal erected some time ago on the platform of Church Gate station! —Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

Oct. 14.

Aligarh's Vice-Chancellor

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—According to the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, the Vice-Chancellor is not entitled to get any salary, allowance or honorarium. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad who is now the Vice-Chancellor, according to the Statutes, must be purely honorary and even his work as Professor is without any remuneration. The Court of the Aligarh University has, however, suggested a change in the Statutes, but such a change will, however, be contrary to the spirit in which the Aligarh University Constitution was drawn up. The abolition of the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor has, however, created a new situation, which will come for discussion before the next meeting of the Court.—Yours etc.,

AZIZUR RAHMAN.

Simla: Sept. 24.

A Catholic Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I shall be much obliged if you will be so kind as to allow me the use of your valuable columns as a means publicly to implore His Grace Dr. Lima, the Archbishop, to be so graciously pleased as to grant the prayer of a number of people residing in the close vicinity of St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi, I mean, the prayer for being separated frm the parish of Cavel, as by the grant of the prayer they will be relieved of the burden they are labouring under by reason of their being obliged to have christenings, wedding and funeral services performed by the Cavel parish priest and consequently are subjected to hardships and inconveniences, pecuniarily and otherwise.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

Umarkhadi.

Dhariwal REGD. TRADE MARK
LOHIS IN BRIGHT COLOURS AT ALL PRICES.
SAMPLES & ILLUSTRATED LEAFLETS FROM DEPT. 43
The DHARIWAL ESTD. 1920 WOOLLEN MILLS DHARIWAL PUNJAB
AT ALL GOOD CLOTH SHOPS. 139 LRB

Education Among Catholics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is no denying the fact that the natives, Catholics of backward, but the largest parts of Bombay suburban, Kolaba and Thana Districts, lie buried deep in illiteracy, ignorance etc. I would beg of His Grace, Dr. Lima, to grant the petitions of the people and introduce religious men and women, and they will introduce convents and schools. What Catholic prelates want are Catholic schools, for Catholic children, taught by Catholic teachers, amidst Catholic atmosphere, environments and surroundings. In support of this contention, I would refer to the statement of His Grace, Dr. Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, reproduced recently in the local "Examiner,"—Yours, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER.

Bombay.

NASIK PRIESTS JUBILANT

Over Harijans' Move To Secede From Hindu Fold

NASIK, Oct. 17.

Although the bulk of the caste Hindus here have not been seriously moved one way or the other by the Harijans' decision to sever themselves from the Hindu fold, a section comprising the extreme Sanatanist priests is quite jubilant over the part of the decision to give up agitation for religious equality in temple entry.

It is reported that some hail the decision as literally a God-send, holding that it is providential deliverance from the threatened defilement of holy temples and sacrilegious departure from ancient traditions and customs. Also as a sequel to the announcement that the temple satyagraha will be foresaken, the temple priests here, specially in the Kalaram Temple, who were hard hit by the Harijans' insistence on participating in the Ram Rath procession resulting in the authorities banning it, are reported already to be planning special thanksgiving services, and a fitting celebration of the interrupted festivities and rites in honour of the successful emergence of their deity from the struggle with the "untouchables" and the authorities.

It is understood that the priests are approaching the Government with a request that in view of the decision of Harijans not to interfere in Hindu religious affairs the official ban on the Ram Rath procession should be removed and the customary religious rites in consonance with ancient practice, allowed.—A. P.

It is understood that a divisional conference in connexion with the rural development work will be held at Meerut on 1st and 2nd November. The conference will be presided over by the Hon'ble Sir J. P. Srivastava, Education Minister, and will be attended among others by Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, Rural Development Officer, U. P.

News From China

20 Million Dollors For Mass Education

GREAT CARE TO BE BESTOWED ON CHILDREN IN CHINA

Measures Being Taken To Battle Flood Menace

A total of 20,000,000 dollars will be available for use in the work of promoting mass education in China for the 24th fiscal year, the Ministry of Education by the according to reports submitted to district authorities.
various provincial, municipal and

In addition to the sum of 500,000 dollars appropriated by the Central Government for popular education in the frontier provinces, and other appropriations decided upon by the various municipalities and districts, the grand total will reach no less than 20,000,000 dollars.

It is expected that a total of 48,936 mass education schools will be established throughout China during the current fiscal year.

OPENING OF CHILDREN'S YEAR

Nanking was bedecked with National flags and the whole city was in a gay holiday spirit with the youngsters turning out en masse to celebrate the inauguration of the Children's Year on August 1.

The day was started off with respects paid to the Mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at 7 in the morning, by more than 100 juvenile degates from the local schools. Meanwhile, a plane was commissioned by the Aviation Bureau to drop leaflets from the sky commemorating the occasion.

After the delegation left the Mausoleum they broke up into groups to call on various government and party organs in Nanking.

The mian event of the day took place at 8 o'clock at the New Capital Theatre when the inaugural ceremony was held. Altogether, more than 1,800 persons participated in the meeting, these including youngsters from 150 local schools, faculty members, government and party officials.

PROMOTION OF CHILD WELFARE

The family, the community and State should co-operate during the Children's Year for the promotion of child welfare, which is the foundation for the building of a strong nation.

Thus declared Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, in a speech delivered at the Central Broadcasting Station on the eve of the inauguration of the National Children's Year.

The reason why the National Government lays such stress on holding the National Children's Year, Dr. Wang stated, was fourfold. First, it originates from the human instinctive desire for racial existence. Second, it is a manifestation of man's aspiration for higher ideals. Third, the promotion of child welfare lays the foundation for the building of a strong nation. Fourth, through publicity work during the year parents will be impressed by the significance of giving better protection and education to their children.

The promotion of free educa-

Promotion of free education for school-age children, Dr. Wang emphasized, is the fundamental step towards the elimination of illiteracy in China. In view of its importance regulations governing the promotion of free education were promulgated by the Executive Yuan last May.

Turning to child protection activities, Dr. Wang said that these generally include the following: (1) material protection; (2) baby protection; (3) child labour protection; (4) relief of deserted children; (5) rearing of invalid children; and (6) reformation of delinquent children.

Safety in childr-birth should be promoted by modern midwifery and scientific methods for the caring of the mother and the child.

Child labour protection aims at restricting children from doing such work as is detrimental to their their mind or body.

Relief of deserted or ill-treated children is not only out of humanity but also out of consideration for the development of society.

Invalids, or children defective of mind or body, should also be well taken care of. Promotion of their health will increase their usefulness to society and consequently expedite social progress.

Concerning reformation of de-

Concerning reformation of demoralized children, Dr. Wang said that there has been a tendency of increase of juvenile delinquency during recent years. Funishment, Dr. Wang opined, is not the fundamental correction for such crimes. Child criminals and demoralized children should be won back to morality by reformative and educational measures.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO PUSH FREE EDUCATION

A National Committee will be created by the Ministry of Education to take charge of the development of free education.

According to the Regulations governing its organisation made public by the Ministry, the Committee is to assist the Central Government in the promition of free education, throughout the country. Its main task will be threefold, namely, to recommend and examine plans for the promotion of free education; to examine the rules and measures instituted by the provincial and municipal authorities and their achievements in the promotion of free education.

Compilation of textbooks for the enforcement of free education in short-term primary schools has been completed by the Ministry of Education.

SUN YAT-SEN CULTURAL INSTITUTE.

A Sun Yat-Sen Cutural Institute, the purpose of which is similar to the Sun Yat-Sen Cultural Institute of Nanking, namely the promotion of the principles and teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, has recently been founded by a group of promifient government and Party leaders in Canton.

A set of regulations governing the organization of the Institute has already been worked out.

It may be stated that the Institute in Nanking was founded sometime ago by Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan and son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

CONCRETE MEASURES FOR FLOOD RELIEF

In order to give direct and immediate relief to the flood-affected provinces a set of concrete measures governing flood relief work has been worked out by General Chiang Kai-shek and forwarded to the various provincial governments with special instructions for enforcement. These measures call the formation within five days after their receipt of a Provincial Flood Relief Association with full power to cope with the flood situation. All other relief organs, both public and private, which were established prior to the formation of the Provincial Flood Relief Association, should be amalgamated and placed under the direct control of this new organ.

Each Provincial Flood Relief Association should be formed under the auspices of the provincial government, and its membership should include representatives of the provincial, party, and other organs concerned, as well as private individuals.

Each of the Association should have seven departments:—(1) General Affairs, (2) Contributions and Donations, (3) Accounting, (4) Purchasing, (5) Dispensing of Relief, (..) Accommodation of flood refugees, and (7) Public Health.

Relief funds and materials (such as food and clothing for refugees) should be obtained from the provincial governments and from various public and private philanthropic organizations. Those secured by branch offices should be distributed by them, but must be reported to the provincial Association for record and approval.

In order to prevent irregularities, special supervision should be exercised by each provincial government over the distribution of materials of flood relief. Efforts should be made to accommodate flood refugees, who should not be despatched to other provinces.

PROGRESS IN CHINESE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Considerable progress has been noted in the Chinese diplomatic service as a result of the introduction of scientific management and administrative efficiency by the Waichiaopu, according to a spokesman of the foreign office.

While China had only ten ministers abroad in 1931, said the spokesman, she is now represented by six ambassadors and 15 ministers in foreign lands.

Rigid measures have also been enforced in the appointment promotion, degradation and transfer of the Chinese diplomatic officials. During the past three years for instance, two examinations have been held by the Waichiaopu checking the efficiency and competency of the Chinese consular representatives.

Improvements have also been made in the straightening out of the expenses of Chinese embassies, legations, consulate-generals and consulates abroad. The plan to increase the budgets of the Chinese diplomatic service abroad has also been gradually carried out since last year, according to the spokesman.

WATER CONSERVANCY SCHEME.

A comprehensive water conservancy project for North China is being mapped out by the North China Water Conservancy Commission which has recently been incorporated into the National Economic Council.

According to Mr. Hsu Shih-ta, Director of the Engineering Bureau of the Commission, a sum of 1,000,000 dollars has been earmarked by the National Economic Council for the fundamental conservancy of the Yungtingho and the dredging of the Haiho, which is the main water artery in North China.

In connection with the dredging of the Haiho, it is learned that the major scheme of removing the silt from the river bed will be resorted to as was done last year. For the execution of the scheme a water sluice will be erected at Sinkaiho and two waterways will be built to let part of the river waters out into low-lying regions, where the silt will be deposited. A sum of 200 000 dollars will be needed for the realization of the project.

For the time being, the Commission will confine itself to expedient projects, such as the construction of a big water reservoir some-where along the valley of the river, the building of a sluice for silt-removing purpose and the reinforcement of the river dykes. All these projects are expected to be completed by the beginning of next year.

COMMISSION ON YUNNAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE

The Chinese members of the Commission left Nanking for the Yunnan-Burma border on September 10, accompanied by several experts who are well-versed in the boundary conditions in that region.

Prior to their departure, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs summoned the Chinese members to a conference and gave them detailed instructions in regard to their mission.

Actual investigation work, it is learned, will be started in December and is expected to be completed within half a year. A careful survey of the undemarcated portion of the frontier between Yunnan and Burma will first be made. Basing upon the result of this survey an accurate may of the region will be drawn. The customs, habits and living conditions of the inhabitants there will also be investigated.

Upon the competition of the investigation a preliminary conference of the Commission will be held in Yunnan for an exchange of views concerning the boundary question in a spirit of frankness and co-operation.

A formal conference will then be held in Nanking to draw out a permanent Yunnan-Burma boundary line and conclude an agreement pertaining thereto.

C. P. Sugarcane Crop Forecast

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The second forecast of the sugarcane crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1935-36 states that the total estimated area under the crop in the Central Provinces and Berar together is 30,239 acres. It is larger by 6 and 5 per cent respectively than the corresponding (28,404 acres) and actual (28,890 acres) areas of the preceding year. The increase is attributed to favourable sowing conditions and better prices obtained for "gur."

The condition and prospects of the crop are generally good. For the province as a whole the estithe normal.

mate works out to 104 per cent of

SMALL-POX SUPERSTITION LEADS TO FIGHT

Sikh Villagers Use Brickbats In Fracas

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

A superstitious belief about the sinister possibilities of small-pox led to a serious hand-to-hand fight between two Sikh women in which brickbats were freely used resulting in one of them being knocked unconscious.

The child of a Sikh woman named Soman was suffering from small-pox. One day while she was passing through the village lane another woman asked Mst. Soman as what the trouble with her child was. Mst. Soman replied that her child was suffering from small-pox. Now among these people a superstition exists that small-pox can be caught even by hearing its name. A woman named Roop Kaur who was standing in doorway of her house heard the word "small-pox" and she accused Mst Soman of having uttered that word intentionally so that the direase may be transmitted to her child. This led to an altercation which culminated in a free fight.

Brickbats were hurled and Roop Kaur who received a deep wound in the head was removed in an unconscious condition to the Mayo Hospital.—A. P.

CONSIDER INDIA AS YOUR MOTHERLAND

Dr. Sheldrake's Appeal To Muslims At Jalgaon

(From A Correspondent)

JALGAON, October 15.

Dr. Khalid Sheldrake arrived at Jalgaon on Saturday and was accorded a reception at the station by a representative gathering of the local Muslims. He was entertained to tea and dinner by the Muslims when he related the experiences of his world tour.

On Sunday night he addressed a public meeting speaking on 'Islam.' He told the audience that in England, Belgium and several other European countries, a large number of people are embracing Islam, though no kind of missionary work was conducted there.

Speaking about his experiences of China and Japan, the speaker said there were as many as five crores of Muslims in China and priests had to know four languages. Most of the orphanages in China were conducted by them, who also rendered other humane services. He found the people to be very honest in Japan and no locks or keys were required there, unless there were foreigners.

Continuing, the speaker said that Islam taught equality and they should not therefore, hate each other. He gave several illustrations and said that the present principles of Bolshevism were already taught in koran 1,300 years ago. He further said that he was sorry to find a large number of divisions amongst the Indian Muslims, which was not the case anywhere else in other Islamic countries of the world. He advised them to do away with these divisions. He concluded by saying that Muslims must consider India as their country and live amicably with the Hindus.

Dr. Sheldrake left for Jalgaon last night for Khandwa.

DASSERA SESSION OF REWA COUNCIL

Maharaja Announces Remission

REWA, Oct. 17.

In the course of an address to the Rewa Legislative Council on the occasion of the opening ceremony of its Dussehra session, H. H. the Maharaja announced that the refundable portion of the Silver Jubilee fund would be utilised for the construction of a woman hospital and for the installation of a Xray apparatus and pathological laboratory in the local Victoria hospital.

His Highness announced a further remission of certain old arrears and hoped that the agriculturists would derive the fullest advantage from these measures. His Highness also announced a reduction of import duty on yarn from Rs. 3-2 p.c. to a nominal figure of 12-6 p.c. in order to encourage weaving industry in the state.

Empress Mills Report

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Oct. 15.

The report of the Directors of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company Ltd. (Empress Mills, Nagpur), for the year ending 30th June 1935 states that the company made a profit of Rs. 6,12,598-9-11 during the year. It has declared a dividend, free of income-tax, for the half year ended 30th June, 1935 at Rs. 12-8 on preference shares and Rs. 4 on ordinary shares, the same dividend was also declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1934.

CRICKET TOURNAMENTS

The Central Provinces Quadrangular Cricket Tournament will commence on 30th November. 20th, 21st and 22nd December has been fixed for a fixture between the C.P. Cricket Team and the Australian team.

Astrological Conference Preparations

(From A Correspondent)

A general meeting of the Reception Committee of the Astrological Conference, Indore, was held at "Sheesh Mahal" under the presidentship of Sir Hukumchand, on 10th insant. The election of the Working Committee took place. Sir Hukumchand was elected President of the Working Committee and the Managing Body. A sub-Committee of three persons was formed to seek Government help whenever and wherever it would be required.

Mme. R. Mathieu, France's No. 1 player, won the women's singles in the Paris International Championships beating Mlle. Iribarne, the Basque player, in the final by 6—3, 6—3. This is Mme. Mathieu's 27th championship win of the season.

The men's singles final was won by the French Davis Cup player, M. Bernard, who beat G. Palmert, the Italian international, by 6—3, 6—1, 6—0.

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thousands of sufferers from rheumatic complaints and vitiated blood

On all occasions, RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER is found to be the best of blood remedies, which never fails to bring extraordinary results to sufferers from vitiated blood. In cases of rheumatism and gout, the pain is eased and the patient restored to health after a few days, treatment. The most stubborn skin diseases: Acne, Erythema, Rash, Eczema, Sycosis, Psoriasis, Prurigo, Impetigo soon yield to the curative action of RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER. Sores of long standing, hopelessly persistent varicose ulcers, are, thanks to RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER, dried and healed in a few days, without leaving any marks. Diseases of the kidneys, such as gravel, nephritis, are completely cured, as well as pains like neuralgia and sciatica. Unfortunate sufferers from piles, varicose veins, phlebitis, are rid of their complaint and are soon able to walk with ease again. The terrible effects of arterio-sclerosis (hardening of the arteries), neurasthenia, female ailments due to the change of life such, as internal growths, tumours, metritis (inflammation of the womb), syphilitic trouble of long standing, are effectively conquered by RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER which, once it has found its way into the blood, rids the system of the fatal poisons and brings health, vigour and vitality to the furthermost points of your body.

Read these proofs:

Thousands of testimonials afford proof of the fact that RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER saves, every single day, countless human lives in the whole world. Read these convincing letters:

«I suffered from eczema; the itching was intolerable, and my condition seemed hopeless. I am pleased to be able to tell you that all this is now a thing of the past. Two "cures" of RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER were sufficient to rid me of my complaint».
Mme Veuve Popéguen, Lamiquelix, Lorient (Morbihan) France.

«After having tried everything in vain for pains and lumbago, which made me suffer terribly, I decided to take a cure of RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER. To-day — and this is a great relief — my pains and lumbago are gone».
M. Punlin Defaye, 22, rue Bourgon, Paris (13e), France.

«This is to certify that I had painful rheumatism and that, thanks to RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER, I am to-day completely rid of this trouble. The first bottle brought about a marked improvement in my condition, and I experienced afterwards a general well-being that I had not felt for long». M. Désiré Lemoine, Martincourt (Meuse), France.

«My two hands were covered with eczema, and I had tried everything to get rid of it. A friend of mine, who had suffered from the same complaint advised me to take a cure of RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER. In a little while — exactly as in his case — this stubborn eczema left me». M. Blancheton, vine-grower, St-Astier, par Villeneuve-de-Duras (Lot-et-Garonne) France.

In India also, many people have obtained excellent results from RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER. Through discretion, we do not publish their names. The booklet dealing with the RICHELET treatment, will be sent to you, free of charge, on application.
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"I am glad I insisted on Sunlight Soap. These white things are shades whiter than they ever were before, and the coloured things are as bright as when they were new."

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Challenge To Democracy

Economic Iniquities Must Be Levelled And State Reorganised

C. P. R. Iyer's Lecture At Jaffna

Immense advances have been made during recent years in science, art, literature, politics, etc., smashing old theories and putting up new ones. Yet none is sure where the truth lies. But this much is certain that a re-orientation of our ideas has now become a practical necessity, because we now stand at the cross roads.

This was in the main the burden of an address delivered by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar at the Ramnathan College, Jaffna (Ceylon) on 12th instant under the Sir Ramnathan endowment scheme.

He surveyed the whole field of recent scientific discoveries and theories.—The electron theory, the Relativity theory, the quantum theory—and showed by appropriate quotations how all these correspond with the views of the ancient works such as the Upanishads and Gita.

Coming to politics, he surveyed the evolution of political ideas from Plato up-to-date, explaining how politics too was at the cross roads he said:—

AFTERMATH OF WAR.

The War of 1914-1918 made serious inroads on the English system and for the time being, most countries which participated in that Armageddon and even England itself under the outward guise of Parliamentarianism, converted themselves into what was in effect a Dictatorship, permanent in some cases, temporary in others. One result of the War and of the regimentation imposed on communities as an economic consequence of the conflict was a renewed and bitter class struggle transcending the old struggle that dated from 1848. The British Trades Disputes Act of 1927 was very revealing and the use of the injunction by the American Courts after the Labour Dispute in the United States intensified the conflict between the "haves" and the "have-nots," between the actual and the would-be communists and the actual and would-be capitalist members of society which has become one of the chief phenomena as well as one of the portents of modern society. Institutions which were taken to be sacrosanct are now being challenged, e.g., the Public Schools system in England and the present social and economic structure of British society and the whole organisation of business in America. Communities and races passive in the past are beginning to challenge the declared mission of Europe and are evincing great anxiety to relieve the white man of his burdens. In some cases like Japan there is a notable combination of spiritual revolt and imitative industrial adaptation and the resultant cut-throat competition. The factory system and the whole industrial philosophy are in the melting pot. The arts of production have advanced to an immense extent but as strikingly stated by an economist "the factory workman of to-day expects nothing of the master but his wages; the manufacturer asks nothing of the workmen but his labour." There is thus very little of real partnership. The doctrine of "laissez faire" and the belief that competition will produce infinite progress have gone by the board. Economic nationalism is getting to be a difficult business, even where the programme is to only foster nascent key industries but it is being attempted everywhere and not least noticeably in England, the traditional home of free trade. There is the inescapable truth triumphantly though disastrously proved by the late war, namely, the fact of the economic interdependence of every part of the world.

FRESH PROBLEMS.

That final result of the action and reaction of all these factors is that men are beginning to lose faith in the older forms of Government and society. Victorian democracy had the advantage of educating the electorate in its day and preventing revolution. But thinkers are beginning to realise that its success was largely due to the then prevalent prosperity and to the absence of any cleavage between the rival parties in the State on fundamental problems. Neither in their social composition nor in their outlook upon individualism was there much difference between the various parties in the State. But even in England the rise of socialism, the abandonment of the 'laissez faire' theory, the industrial depression, the strikes culminating in the events of 1926, the delay in schemes of reconstruction, the revelations of the May Report of 1931 which revealed the unsuspected position of the British budget, and the demand for new economies and the admission of large claims made by the unemployed and unemployable constituted fresh problems which the old parties found difficult to solve in terms of old policies or programmes. Democracy having succeeded in getting rid of old inequalities and privileges found that a new struggle is imminent wherein new formulae may have to be evolved.

Reorganisation is essential but none save those who accept the necessity of Dictatorship is clear about the lines upon which reorganisation should proceed.

REVOLUTIONARY CLASSES.

Whereas in countries hitherto fortunate like England and America, these various competing and conflicting forces have, as a matter of compromise and adjustment, been held in comparative control, in others there has been a definite revolutionary bias, almost chronic in large masses of people and there has taken place consequential revolutionary action. Lenin insisted that revolution was an art and advocated the fostering and growth of a revolutionary class. Such revolutionary classes have come to stay and have produced one set of results in Russia and another set in Germany and Italy. Competent thinkers are now gravely concerned with the future of capitalism and it is recognised that unless capitalism can produce more general happiness by means of a more thorough equalisation of opportunities and advantages than at present is the case, and unless by a great self-denying ordinance it can pay a stiff price, far stiffer than that demanded by Sir Arthur Salter in his book on "Recovery," it will not recover its authority.

CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY.

The most pronounced challenge to all the Governments of the world since the French Revolution was issued by Russia and the Communist believed that the cleavage between the old society and the new was inescapable and the new order must be created with new environments by a State wielding limitless authority which State again is to suffer extinction as soon as its work is done. The Soviet outlook is exactly contrary to the underlying theories of Parliamentary democracy. The Communist party has been building up organs of economic administration and systems of planning which are designed to outlive the present class state. The five year plan of Russia endeavours to enlist the will and the enthusiasm of the proletariat to work as well as to fight for a new world. It has put a tremendous strain on Russia and is essentially based on a faith in the power of the human will to move mountains, but, curiously, the mountain seems to move a bit.

Whilst one challenge to Parliamentarianism is the Russian experiment, Fascism in its several forms is the other. It has been observed that it shares with the Soviet system its insistence on activity as the function of citizenship and its attempts to exclude all hostile elements and doctrines from the control of the State and its co-ordination of all forms of communal life. But the object set before Fascism is not class domination but the active stimulation of the national idea, an idea which the League of Nations was created to put into a secondary position in the thoughts of men. At first, Fascism was merely a summons to action but it has slowly built up its own theory of a corporative State of individuals grouped according to functions all of them being subordinate to national realisation.

With these two challenges in front of it the Parliamentary system itself is bound to undergo profound modifications suited to the ever-increasing tasks of modern Government. This system will be put to a severe strain if there emerges a party which wants to change the basis of society. This is the reason why many thinkers believe that if socialism succeeds in England and America there must be, at least transitionally, some variant of dictatorship or "strong" rule such as is being really tried in the United States under Mr. Roosevelt.

CROSS-ROADS.

Most political theories save the Soviet and Fascist plans depend on elements of common interest and co-operation between people of different countries and races as well as between different strata in each country and a kind of agreement that violence is a lunatic's plan in the present state of the world and in the face of conflicting interests. Recent events and the confragration which has now started, however, seem to show that men are not yet too busy to go to wars or to prepare for new wars. The belief that was at one time held in good faith that modern life is too full of varied interest to leave space for primitive fears and suspicions has not yet established itself as a live element in men's thoughts. Politics too may be said to be at the cross roads.

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I have tried almost everything. I have been to Hospitals and Institutions, and until a friend recommended me to try your Yeast-Vite Tablets, I seemed to be getting worse every day. Since getting a bottle of your tablets I seem to be picking up wonderfully, and my friends keep telling me that I am looking much better.
The other day one of my relations had Neuralgia and was in bed with it, so I asked him to try a couple of your tablets, and in an hour or so he was up and outside again.
Earlier on in the day another one had a terrible headache, and I gave her two of your tablets and it vanished like magic.—I remain,
Yours truly, J.D.

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NERVE PAINS - In 5/15 MINS.
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LASSITUDE - In 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION - In 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES" - In 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION - In 15/30 MINS.
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GANDHI DAY CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON

Mr. Andrews Pays Tribute To The Role Of Indian Women In Freedom's Struggle

LONDON Oct. 7.
(By Air Mail).

Mahatma Gandhi's 67th birthday was celebrated in a crowded house at 51 Lancaster Gate under the auspices of the Friends of India Society. Mr. C. F. Andrews delivered the principal speech and Mr. Deepnarain Singh, M.L.A., who was present, paid his tribute to the Mahatma in a neat little speech.

Mr. Hunter who presided said that the purpose of the meeting was for Indians and Britishers in London to join in tribute to the Mahatma on the occasion of his 67th birthday and wish him happy returns so that he might be spared to spread his teachings in the world. And then there was the desire on the part of many members of the Society to hear Rev. Andrews, who had just returned from India.

WHEN GOOD MEN COME TOGETHER.

Rev. C. F. Andrews said he had just returned from Germany where he had been with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his wife. But for the fact that his book, "India and Britain—a Moral Challenge' is in the press, he would have stayed a little longer in Black Forest. Rev. Andrews said he had a long talk with Pandit Nehru and he could say without hesitation that Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru were still one and united. On reaching Badenweiler, Pandit Nehru received a cable from Mahatma Gandhi who asked him to send a daily cable regarding his wife's health, which touched Nehru deeply. What interested the the audience most was Mr. Andrews' declaration that Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Tagore were getting closer and closer, not only in their valuation of morals but also in their political views and ideas. They both came closer as both of them abhored the use of force.

TRIBUTE TO RAJEN BABU.

Referring to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Rev. Andrews said that a country which could choose such a man, so utterly oblivious of self-and so solicitous about the welfare of other people, as President of the Congress could not but draw him deeply. Rev. Andrews said that he was also proud of the goodness of both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lansbury. "It gives me a ray of hope because when good men and women come together, some good may come out of it," said Rev. Andrews.

INDIAN WOMEN'S ROLE.

"What struck me most," continued Rev. Andrews, "was India's women standing out in a marvellous manner holding the best places not merely out of courtesy but as a recognition of their ability. Their recent conference was a great success and they were influencing every nook and corner of India. There is profound disappointment throughout India among men and women over the new constitution, which only entrenches more firmly the British vested interests. It has led to a bitterness and resentment which makes me only hang down my head, because the resentment is perfectly justifiable," emphasised Rev. Andrews.

One of the leading women said to Rev. Andrews: "We must not give way to despair and weak crying, but must be proud and able to resist. This has come when we must build up our internal strength in such a way that we should never hear 'nay' again. The slogan of women has also gone to men, and they are trying to give up resentment and complaint and work harder."

ON POLE OF 'AHIMSA.'

These human relations in India, declared Rev. Andrews, between men and women, between Gandhi and Tagore, and Nehru and Ansari, in spite of all India's troubles are bringing India not only to a great position in the world, but making it strong from inside. This gathering of internal strength will become a great dynamic force leading to victory. Through the repression of the Government, the youth are tempted to violence. I, however, believe that the forces of self-restraint and goodness are so strong in India that violence will never sway India. The horrors of war in Europe are leading to moral repulsion in India, and India realises that it stands morally superior to all these sub-human, brutal races of the West. The rection of war will make India stronger and stronger and make it stand on its pole of 'ahimsa' set by Buddha, and to-day I saw this pole stronger than ever before and that is why I am so happy.

GREETING TO MAHATMA.

Rev. Andrews in reply to a question whether Mahatma Gandhi was again thinking of entering the arena of politics as reported in the "Daily Herald," said he had heard nothing about it.

Mr. Deepnarain Singh said, "We should rejoice that Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-violence was being consolidated specially by our women and children. He recounted some of his experiences regarding the part women played during the last campaign.

A Christian Missionary, who had stayed in India for 23 years next got up and paid tribute to the Mahatma, because he considered the Mahatma a man the only in India who had brought the messgee of soul force to the world, which is in great need of it.

It was resolved to send a message of greetings to Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

13,000 GOATS KILLED DURING POOJA

There has been an increase in goat sacrifice this year in Gridih subdivision on the occasion of Durga Pooja.

Report from skin dealers show that the jurisdiction of Mirzagunj, Dhanwar, Bengabad, Dumri, Bagodar and other villages about 8,000 goats were killed at the altars during the last two days of the Puja, and of this figure Mirzagunj alone is responsible for 2,400.

In Deoghar town, in Santhal Parganas, about 5,000 goats were sacrificed this year during the last two days of the Puja, as compared with 3,400 last year.

100 Guineas Gold Cup For A. I. Bridge Tourney

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

There is a move here to organise an All-India Contract Bridge Gold-Cup of 100 guineas under the auspices of the Indian Bridge Association. The sponsors of this sporting enterprise are the Thata Bata Club, a leading Bridge Club of Calcutta, which is in communication with the other influential sporting clubs and gymkhanas in different provinces for the success of the tourney. The idea of the organisers is to make the show an inter-provincial affair by choosing seven or eight provincial centres like Bombay, Madras, Patna, Lucknow, Delhi Rajputana and Central Provinces. The final stages of the tournament will be played in Calcutta during the Christmas holidays when all the finalists of the different zones of India will have to come to Calcutta. The Central Headquarters for the tournament is located at 226 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, where all information can be obtained.—United Press.

BOXING BOARD'S DRASTIC ACTION

Three Men Barred From Title Eliminators

Drastic action by the British Boxing Board of Control was announced recently following a meeting of the administrative stewards.

Seaman Watson (Newcastle), the ex-feather-weight champion, and George Daly (Blackfriars, London) refused to accept the highest purse offer received, and accepted by the Board for them to meet in the final eliminating contest for the light-weight title.

The stewards therefore decided to call upon the champion, Kid Berg, to defend his title against Jimmy Walsh (Chester).

Following the refusal by Mr. Harry Levene to accept the purse offer for Dave Crowley to meet Johnny McGrory (Scottish champion) in the final eliminating contest for the feather-weight championship, the stewards decided to call upon Nel Tarleton (holder) to defend his title against McGrory, who had previously accepted the purse offer for him to meet Crowley.

UNCONSCIOUS MAN WINS GOLD CUP

Two police constables were seriously hurt when they collided during a cricket match at Hayes, Kent, on September 19.

The men, Ernest Garfield and William New, both of the Streatham Division of the Metropolitan Police were taken to Bromley Hospital with severe head injuries and detained.

The match, between Norbury and Streatham divisions, was the final for the Metropolitan Police Gold Cup.

Norbury's last man was batting. He hit the ball in the air and Garfield ran to catch it. New also ran to field the ball, and they collided heavily and fell unconscious. Garfield was still holding the ball, which he had caught. The catch won the cup for Streatam.

OXFORD COX WEIGHS ONLY 6½ ST.

P. Drew Wilkinson, of Trinity, who weighs only 6 1/2st., arrived at Henley recently to Cox Oxford in their training for next year's Boat Race.

He is more than a stone lighter than C. G. F. Bryan, who steered the Dark Blues against Cambridge last April.

"ABJER" WINS MIDDLEPARK STAKES

"Bossovercolt" & "Mahmoud" Come Second And Third

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Oct. 17.

Middlepark Stakes run at New Market over a distance of six furlongs resulted:—

ABJER I
BOSSOVERCOLT II
MAHMOUD III

Thirteen ran. Won by two lengths. Head separated second and third.

STARTING PRICES: 8/1 against Abjer; 7/1 against Bossovercolt; 11/8 against Mahmoud.

RACEHORSE SUBSTITUTED

Trainers Win Race With Dyed Animal

Two horse-trainers in Holland have each been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for fraud in a race at Groningen.

They entered a horse called Orphan, but shortly before the race began substituted another and faster horse, which they had dyed so as to make it resemble the horse originally entered.

The substituted horse won the first prize, but the fraud was afterwards discovered and the prize was withheld.

The jockey riding the horse declared before the court that while riding the horse he discovered to his great astonishment that the animal was not Orphan, but he rode on for fear of his being disqualified as an international jockey. His excuse was not accepted by the court.

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAPPER TO RETIRE

Mr. C. L. Penrhyn-Hornby, who since 1911 has been one of the Jockey Club handicappers, has definitely decided to retire at the end of the present flat race season. Born in 1873 Mr Hornby says that he feels the time has now come for him to have a rest from the anxieties and worries of his official position together with the continuous travelling which it entails.

Mr. Penrhyn-Hornby has always been known as one of the most approachable handicappers and has been ready to give a courteous hearing and explanation to those who imagine that they have a grievance.

for greater strength.

INEXPENSIVE
ECONOMICAL

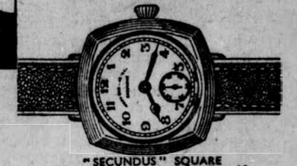
Every child uses up a tremendous amount of energy during the day. Sustain your children's strength by giving them COWLAC MALTED MILK. Its nourishing qualities are recognised by the medical faculty throughout India.

COWLAC MALTED MILK

WEST END 'SECUNDUS' SERIES

ECONOMY GRADE
KEYLESS LEVER WRIST WATCHES

"SECUNDUS" 13'''
Nickel Silver - - Rs. 18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"SECUNDUS" OCTAGON
Rolled Gold - - Rs. 30

DEPENDABLE INEXPENSIVE
ALL PATTERNS GUARANTEED ONE YEAR
Send for FREE Descriptive Leaflet

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

HOW A CHORUS GIRL KEEPS SLIM

Reduced 28 lbs. In Three Months

KRUSCHEN ON HER DRESSING TABLE.

"I was getting much too fat," writes a chorus girl, "and I expect you know what that means to one of us. In time, it means that our services are no longer required. In these days a chorus girl has to work very hard—dancing as well as singing—and it is really necessary to be slim. A friend advised me to take Kruschen Salts, which I did, and after taking them for three months I have lost 28 lbs. I am delighted, for nobody loves a fat girl. The girls at the theatre used to laugh when they saw the Kruschen bottle on my dressing table. But those who laugh last laugh best, which I do at the end of the show at night, as I am quite fresh and happy, after a hard night dancing."—(Miss) M.W.

Taken every morning, Kruschen Salts effect a regular, gentle, and perfectly natural clearance of poisonous wastage which encumbers the system. Your blood-stream is thus preserved from contamination. Refreshed and invigorated, it floods you with a new feeling of vitality, a new urge for activity. You follow the urge, and after about a fortnight that ugly fat starts to go. You feel it; your mirror reflects it; you make for the nearest weighing-machine, and very soon know it.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

YOUR LUCK

Simply send us a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And we shall send you by V.P.P. for Rs. 1|4|- only Postage extra a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months, showing among other things profit and loss in business promotions, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages happiness and other bodily ailments. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies. Correct answers to any five questions for Rs. 1|4 only. Postage extra.

Note.—A reward of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to any one challenging our statement.

PROFESSOR G. SHUNKER,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

"MY FACE IS MY FORTUNE . . . ."

Few women to-day can face their mirrors with confidence—and assure themselves—like the pretty maid of the old English nursery rhyme—"My Face is My Fortune."

Yet every woman acknowledges the power of beauty, she knows that the possession of a fair, velvet-smooth complexion excites masculine admiration and attention. Indeed, if a census could be taken in this country of feminine opinion upon the most prevalent beauty bane, women would unanimously bewail their complexions. Sallow sun-scorched skins with premature lines and wrinkles do not make for beauty—and the women who suffer from these afflictions have themselves to blame. In this trying climate Nature very often needs a helping hand in *removing* the dead cuticle. Insufficient exercise or wrong diet may hinder her in performing her duties and then the complexion suffers. If your natural beautiful complexion lies concealed beneath a swarthy shrivelled skin, then you can assist Nature by using a fragrant wax to remove this outer skin invisibly. Ask your chemist for Mercolized Wax—and smooth a thin film of this beauty magic over face and neck nightly. In a very short time you will observe a vast improvement in your complexion, for the wax absorbs the faded outer skin with all its blemishes—revealing the natural beauty that lies beneath. Give this treatment a brief ten-day trial, and you will be delighted with the improvement in your appearance

NEGLECTED COUGH MAY LEAD TO TUBERCULOSIS.

SIROLIN ROCHE

kills the disease germs, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and even Tuberculosis in its early stages.

MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

Reorganisation Of German Commerce

Basis Of Fellowship Of People

(From A Correspondent.)

"To-day marks the beginning of a new epoch in the development of German social conditions." These were the words used by Dr. Ley, Leader of the German Labour Front at the National Socialist Party Rally in Nuremberg referring to the foundation of a "Reich Economic and Labour Council." The creation of this body marks the final phase in the general reorganisation of German economic life.

NEW SYSTEM.

This new organisation has nothing in common with the system in operation uptil January 30, 1933. Before that date the whole country was half strangled in a network of different unions' representing employers and employed and since 1920 attempts were being made to form a comprehensive organisation without great success. Each undertaking had a "Works' Council" which was supposed to protect the interests of the employees but the District councils which were to settle bigger disputes never took concrete shape. A "Temporary Reich Economic Council" consisting of several hundred members was to advise the Government on all social and economic questions but the fact that this body was never more than "temporary" during the thirteen years of its existence and the planned systematic organisation of labour was not realised proves that this period of social upheaval following the War was not the time for a proper reconstruction of the whole economic system. The existing bodies such as Trades' Unions and Employers' Associations were continually at war with one another either defending their conflicting interests in labour and capital or struggling to gain political influence. Party politics played a much more important part than social or business matters. The number of these various unions gradually grew out of all proportions and they ceased to be instruments for reviving and furthering commerce and concealed into solid officialdom Another great disadvantage of these organisations was that the majority were voluntary and any powerful non-member could render them ineffective at will.

AIMS OF REGIME.

One of the aims of the National Socialist regime is to replace class war by a fellowship of the people and the whole aspect of social and economic life has been changed during the last two years. A great and powerful organisation uniting all interests has taken the place of the disconnected and often ineffective unions. This new organisation is divided into numerous groups and branches and makes it possible for the Government aims to penetrate into the smallest business in the most remote part of the country. It is entirely due to the smooth functioning of this body that such economic difficulties as scarcity of raw materials and reduced supplies have been overcome with comparative ease up to now.

COMMON CAUSE.

The speed and efficiency with which this organisation works shows what can be achieved by system in an industrial country like Germany. The basic principles are responsibility and community spirit and the whole construction is built up of a number of single units. Agriculture and industry and capital and labour do not work to defeat each others ends but each fulfils its own special function within the all-encompassing body.

VARIOUS GROUPS.

The main groups into which this gigantic construction is divided are: 1). German Labour Front. 2). Reich Food Supplies. 3). Commerce. 4). Traffic Trade. The aims of the German Labour Front are largely political and include the training of the whole working population in the National Socialist ideals of national community and the mental and physical recreation for workers, this latter being in the hands of the "Strength through Joy" society. The German Labour Front has about 18 million members. The other three groups are all concerned with economics. The "Reich Food Supplies" is the compulsory German marketing board. The heading "Commerce" is subdivided into six Reich groups: (1) Industry. 2). Learnt Trades. 3). Retail Trade. 4). Banking. 5). Insurance. 6). Power and Light. These professional organisations which cover the whole country are sub-divided into smaller trade units. This so-called horizontal construction is supplemented by a perpendicular formation built up of the regional and Reich Chambers of Commerce. The connection between the German Labour Front and the mail group "Commerce" is guaranteed because the latter with all its sub-divisions is a member of the former. The new "Reich Labour and Economic Council" founded at Nuremberg is the final touch to this great structure and will serve the discussion and regulation of problems arising between trade on one hand and social policy on the other. The "Reich Food Supply" group will also eventually have to be included. Speaking at the Party Rally in Nuremberg of the true purpose and meaning of this organised co-ordination and its importance in Germany's future economic life Dr. Schacht, Reich Minister for Economics said: "It must not happen again that we Germans should only realize the meaning of comradeship when it is a matter of life or death for our national, when we are threatened by powers from without. No, we must grow together inseparably in our everyday work. Just as we must learn to understand and esteem one another we must learn to work logically in unison and not against one another. That is the meaning and purpose of the great public organisation which has been created in the "Reich Labour and Economic Council."

HITLER SPEAKS.

Adolf Hitler who was also present spoke a few words which throw a typical light not only on the matter itself but on the German Chancellor as a man. He said, "I am probably one of the very few statesmen in the world who not only possess no stocks or shares but does not even own a private banking account. I have no personal interests in any direction. All I want as a member of the German nation is that my people may not relapse once more into struggles which are harmful to it."

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 11th day of October 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notesh held in the Banking Department	32,25,13,000
Notes in circulation	161,93,99,000
Total Notes issued	194,22,12,000
Total Liabilities	194,22,12,000
ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	66,18,83,000
Total of A	110,61,00,000
B. Rupee Coin	58,09,61,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	25,51,51,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	194,22,12,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.95 per cent

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 11th day of October 1935.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	10,91,86,000
(b) Banks	29,28,06,000
(c) Others	Nil
Bills Payable	8,12,000
Other Liabilities	91,29,000
Rs.	51,19,35,000
ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	32,25,13,000
Rupee Coin	10,18,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,78,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	12,65,06,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	Nil
Investments	5,43,29,000
Other Assets	72,91,000
Rs.	51,19,35,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

HAPUR WHEAT MARKET.

(Messrs. Mukatlal Madhusudandayal.)

Hapur, Oct. 14.

The wheat Markets were bullish early in the week but became easier in the end although all other markets in the country excepting the local were steady due to the good ready demand in all the markets because the millers have no stock of wheat, therefore they are forced to buy quantities according to their requirements. The Millers have good flour demand and so, they have raised the rates of flour. The demand is continued even at the higher rates. The steadiness in the Punjab is due to the regular purchases of the European firms for the October shipment to Europe. And the steadiness in Karachi is due to the continued demand of Bombay and Calcutta. The stock in Karachi has been reduced to 4 Lacs of bags while the stock last year was 9 1/4 lacs of bags. And in the Punjab there is no sale transaction of future due to the dry weather. In these four days the local speculators only have sold future wheat in Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Punjab in great quantities. The local stock is about 690 Khatties as compared with 850 Khatties a year ago. The stocks in U.P., the Punjab and at the ports is really less than last year. The traders of other places may gain by the baseless opinion of the Local speculators who are inclined to hope bearishness by their selling pressure while the figures and facts indicate the hope of bullishness.

Note:—One Khatty is about 750 Maunds and one candy equal 8 Maunds.

CIVIC GRIEVANCE IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6.)

ing water by the citizens. On a careful analysis and statistics it is discovered that in certain areas and localities or with particular classes or tenants the average consumption was six to seven hundred per cent. more than the normal necessities and requirements. To that extent it must be stated that water is being wasted. Very often during our visits to chawls, we find taps open and water flowing in abundance and wasted, whereas in the vicinity, the tenants complain of water scarcity. The situation would be considerably improved and the supply would be more copious and satisfactory if the rate-payers took a little more care in this direction and prevented this enormous waste.

Ambulance Facilities

Another point to which a reference may be made on this occasion is with regard to the emergency ambulances supplied by the Municipality for road-side accidents or for such other urgent necessities. Recently complaints came from a respectable high quarter connected with a large medical Institution to the effect that these emergency ambulances were not available at the time of a serious road-side accident with the result that there was a considerable delay in removing the injured party to the hospital so that in some cases deaths occurred due to excessive bleeding and exhaustion, and these lives could have been saved if medical aid was rendered quicker by more expeditious mode of conveyance to the hospital.

It is true that often we see the sight of seriously injured citizens being conveyed to hospitals either in uncomfortable hackney-victorias or in motor cars not suitable for that purpose, and very seldom are Municipal ambulances availed of for carrying the injured. There are 5 such ambulances, three of them being under the charge of the Fire Brigade, one at Dadar and one in the docks. They are fully equipped and whenever required a man trained in First-Aid relief always accompanies them. On a telephonic message being communicatead to the Brigade Officer calling for these ambulances they are immediately sent to the address given. But the difficulty is to send these ambulances immediately in cases of accidents occurring in out of the way places where the telephone may not be available. It was proposed that alarms should be set up on road sides similar to those of fire alarms through which immediate communications could be sent for these ambulances. I always feel that one or two ambulances should be kept in different wards so that the same may be available more quickly when required in these particular localities

Municipal Markets

Another item worthy of reference in this category of civic trifles is the condition in and around muncipal markets. In my previous contribution I have already referred to certain sanitary and hygienic requirements which I am glad to note are being attended to but there is one more point to be noted. In several municipal markets, the stalls within are lying vacant, whereas just outside on public streets and on pavements opposite the Markets large number of hawkers, selling fruits, vegetables and eatables, squat on the ground, spreading their commodities bare on dusty and dirty roads and pavements and at times even on the drains and mouths of gutters. Most of these squatters are unlicensed and unauthorised and neither the police nor the municipality takes any notice of them. Apart from the loss of municipal revenue and unfair competition with the legitimate stall-holders in the markets, this practice is extremely unhealthy and unclean. The squatters are beyond the control, supervision or inspection of the market or any other authorities and hence are beyond the hygienic and preventive rules prescribed for the regular stall-holders. They may sell rotten or polluted stuff, with layers of dust and gutter's dirt on their fruits and vegetables, still neither the Health Department nor the police takes either precautionary or preventive measures. Such are the conditions prevailing with regard to several municipal markets and it is necessary to take some steps, not only with a view to safeguard municipal revenue but, what is still more important, to protect public health.

Another small anomaly to which my attention has been drawn during my rounds is the want of lights in the beautiful garden in Mazagaon. I find that that place has recently developed and is patronised very largely by respectable citizens, including ladies and children, as there is no other place of public resort in the near vicinity, and it is quite necessary to provide lights in that garden both for the safety and security of the large number of visitors. I do not know how this omission has occurred and attention to the same has not been drawn all these years.

Water Troughs

One more little matter, which seems to be so obvious and still so far ignored. In certain crowded localities, some philanthropic and public-spirited citizens have provided well-built water troughs for drinking purposes either for animals or pedestrians. Some of them are so inconveniently and dangerously situated as to cause great obstruction to traffic and danger to pedestrians. To give only one instance, there is a water trough on the Tardeo Road at the foot of the bridge, one of the most congested and crowded junctions with running trams in the centre and this water tank in a corner. Very often the whole traffic is held up here for several minutes till the poor tired bullocks appease their thirst, with the carts standing right across in the centre of the road, thus blocking the whole traffic. This water trough could be easily removed a few yards away, which, whilst retaining its utility, would prevent all this inconvenience and danger to the traffic.

There are numerous such insignificant matters that could similarly be attended to and removed if only the citizens became a little more alert and drew the attention of the authorities either through the public press or by direct communications, to such matteds.

Our Indore Letter

SOLDIER CRUSHED TO DEATH

Caught Under Gun Carriage At Mhow

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Oct. 14.

Mohamed Ahmed, a pleader of Mhow, and Rajabai wife of complainant Kishen Singh accused in the Mhow bigamy case, have preferred an appeal against their conviction and sentence of Rs. 1,000 fine and 4 months' S.I. respectively passed by the District Magistrate of Mhow on charges of bigamy. The appeal will come up for hearing before Mr. P. G. Bree, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Administered Areas.

SOLDIER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Gunner Taylor of "V" Field Battery, Royal Artillery was crushed to death day before yesterday on the Mall, Mhow. It is stated that he fell off a gun carriage and the wheels passed over him. He was admitted to the Military Hospital, Mhow where he succumbed a few minutes after his admission.

SAMTHAR'S ABDICATION.

The Hon. the A. G. G. in Central India is on a visit to Samthar State the ruler of which has abdicated in favour of his son yesterday. The A. G. G.'s visit to the State is presumably connected with the setting up of a new administrative machinery consequent upon the ruler's "voluntary" abdication.

Within the last three years, the Maharaja of Samthar is the third to abdicate among the Ruling Princes of Central India, the other two being the Raja of Jhabua,, at present interviewed in Indore, and the Maharaja of Dewas (Sr.) in exile at Pondicherry, though the abdication this time is on ground of the ruler's "failing health and advancing years."

NO COMPULSORY NIGHT WORK

Godhra Press Workers' Resolution

(From A Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Oct. 16.

The right of press employees to refuse to work in the night after working during the day came in for much discussion at a general meeting of the Godhra Press Workers' Union held on Saturday night with Mr. A. C. Parikh, the President of the Union in the chair.

It was resolved to send Messrs. A. C. Parikh, Motilal Dave, Chimanlal Shah and Raghurao. As the Union's delegates to the Presidency Press Workers' Conference to be held at Bombay on Nov. 2 and 3 next

Mr. Shirola tabled a motion recommending it to the Conference that night duty in printing presses should be only voluntary and the hours of work, scales of pay, overtime, etc. of workers should be fixed by the owners in consultation with the workers' union wherever such Union exists.

This aroused lengthy discussions at the end of which the resolution was adopted by a majority, only one member voting against.

DID YOU

Maclean YOUR TEETH TO-DAY ?

No need to ask! Those sparkling white teeth tell more than words. They show how effectively Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste cleans—whitens—polishes, while preserving the delicate enamel. Actually, Macleans cleans teeth in three different ways—it gently dissolves away obstinate stains, then whitens and polishes with two of the safest, softest ingredients known in dentistry and finally, for your health's sake, it contains efficient germicides to leave your mouth hygienically clean. And so Macleans cares for the health of your teeth as well as their appearance. Try it to-day. You'll like its cool, refreshing flavour!

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.

The good tooth paste in the large tube..

RAYMALT

A SUPER VITAMIN FOOD

Rich in Vitamins A. B. C. & D.

Indispensable for

The Rickety & The Anaemic

THE YOUNG & THE OLD,

Children will be delighted to have it.

BENGAL CHEMICAL: CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents:— ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

Charitable Hospital At Surat

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 15.

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Sahib of the religious Gadi of Mangrol performed amid a large gathering the opening ceremony of a charitable hospital and a free maternity home built at Surat by the late Mr. Haji Ahmed Suleman Dinath of Bombay for the benefit of the Muslims. Properties worth about seven lacs are said to have been endowed by the heirs of the late Haji Ahmed Dinath for the upkeep of the said institutions which are well equipped.

Kalyan Railwaymen Defeat Lonavla

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, October 15.

In a one-day cricket match played on Sunday between the G. I. P. Railway Indian Institutes of Kalyan and Lonavla, the former defeated the latter and thus qualified for the second round of the tournament. Kalyan scored 197 runs as against 90 of Lonavla.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS DOWN

Absence Of Speculative Buying

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat And Linseed Steady But Rubber Quiet

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

On Thursday crossrates moved further upward.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

There was a lull in the New York cotton market. Operators were marking time. Hedge-selling was light but there was absence of speculative buying. The closing tone was easy.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy.

GRAINS STEADY.

Wheat was quiet but steady. Linseed ruled steady. Jute was dull. Rubber was quiet.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES INACTIVE.

The Stock Exchange was neglected with nothing doing. Giltedged securities were inactive with prices moving in a narrow range.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct. 17.

Previous closing	10.91
To-day's opening	10.90
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	10.86
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Previous closing	6.07
To-day's opening	6.05
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.02
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 213

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 17.

In the absence of any important developments at home and abroad there was lull in active with operators marking time awaiting political news in Europe. Hedging pressure was light and was easily taken up by good spot demand which continued to remain fairly active.

Trading in march opened at 10.90 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. Prices fell on lower Liverpool cables and lack of outside interest but later some improvement followed trade buying and spot purchases with the price rising to 10.93 when a setback ensued on hedge selling and liquidation March relapsing to 10.90.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.86 with a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 17.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (10.86/10.85) 10.85/10.84
January (10.96/10.95) 10.91/10.90
March (10.96/10.95) 10.91/10.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.17) 6.15
American December (6.08) 6.05
Egyptian October (8.27) 8.34
Egyptian November (8.22) 8.29

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 215-8 and Rs. 213-8 at night. The rate at 10-25 p.m. was Rs. 213-12 with New York futures unchanged.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/1, 67/1 and 67/5. The market was quiet and featureless with traders little disposed to enter awaiting war developments abroad, after some irregular small changes the market finally closed steady at Rs. 66/14, 66/14 and 67/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/0/3, 35/0/3 and 35/0/9. There was hardly any important transactions owing to quieter exchange movements. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 35, 35 and 35/0/6.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday the 11th October 1935:

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	121,04,15,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	96,27,46,000
(iii) Cash in India:—	
(a) Notes	5,45,36,000
(b) Rupees	54,27,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	27,36,000
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	28,91,48,000
(v) Advances in India	85,84,85,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	4,69,90,000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 17.

Previous closing	4.91 3/16
To-day's opening	4.92
To-day's closing	4.92

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 17.

Previous closing	4.91 1/16
To-day's opening	4.91 1/4
To-day's closing	4.92 7/16
Difference	+.01 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 17.

Previous closing	74.51
To-day's opening	74.53
To-day's closing	74.71
Difference	+.20

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 17.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 1/4 and then moved up to 4.91 7/16 gradualling rising to 4.91 13/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.92 7/16.

Franc opened at 74.53 and then eased to 74.51 with further movements rather restricted.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.71.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 17.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/8d.	29 5/16d.
Forward	29 3/8d.	29 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 17.

Gold per ounces (£7-1-7 1/2) £7-1-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 17.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent.) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 17.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.62 3/8) 5.63 1/4
New York on Bombay	(37.10) 37.13
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan	(60.18) 60.18
London on Shanghai	(1-6 1/16) 1-5 3/4
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Firm

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

In share market to-day jutes ruled steady although not much business was passing. Coals were unchanged with moderate business. Teas were keeping firm. In miscellaneous Ivan Jones, Indian wood products and Indian cables were most interesting features to-day. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—Three per cent new loan 1951/54 96/15, three and a half per cent paper 90/4, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 102/7, four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 113/2, five per cent U. P. bonds 1944 112.

Banks.—Reserve Bank 121.

Railways.—Arrahsasaram 55/8, Darjeeling Himalayan pref 101 small lot.

Coals.—Bengal 265, Bengal Nagpur 36, Burrakur 1278, equitable 36/4, Ghusick and Muslia 2/8, Muzdulpore 6/6, Northwest fully paid 7/13, Sendra 10/12, Western 3/2.

Jutes.—Agarpara 23, Anglo-India 421 small lot, Anglo India pref 152 small lot, Auckland 211 small lot, Bally 204/8 small lot, Bally pref 139, Birla 13/15, Clive 27 small lot, Craig ordy 1/12, Fort William 285, Howrah 50/7, Kamarhatty 510, Kanknarrah 420, Kelvin pref 152, Lansdowne 144, National 23 small lot, New Central 317, Northbrook 41/4, Nuddea 48, Presidency 5/4 small odd lot, Reliance 69/8, Union 442/8, Waverley 2/5.

Teas.—Bishnauth 27/12, East India 12/2, Eastern Cachar 10/12, Hoolungoorie 350, Hansqua 10/6, Hasimara 41, Kodale 167, Loobah 5/8, Moheema ordy 10/8 small lot, New Samanbagh 30/8, Putinbarie 75, Tezpore ordy 10/4.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 7/10, Bengal Iron 4/2, Indian Iron and Steel 8/15, New Asiatic Life Ins. 8/5, B. I. Corporation 3/10, Indian cables 5/8, Indian wood products 22, Ivan Jones 2/7, British Ceylon Corporation ordy 8/14, Titaghur paper ordy 22/12, Titaghur paper defd 9/6 small lot, Midnapore Zemindary 63/8 small lot, Balrampur Sugar 17/4 small lot, Buland 11/4.

Debentures.—Four and a half per cent 1933/50 Calcutta Municipal 107/8 small lot.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with December at 76 3/8 and March 73. The market declined due to the lack of speculative interest following favourable crop advices with very little new business developing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 17.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.01 1/2. Prices advanced on improved buying and commission house buying following steadiness outside.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 17.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£228 buyers £229 sellers. Uncertain) £232 buyers £232 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Linseed (£18 1/16 buyers £18 1/8 sellers. Week) £18 buyers. No sellers. Easy.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 to £40) £39 to £40

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE.

New crop Oct-Nov. (£19) £18 7/8 sellers.

Dunlop (Oct.-Nov. (£22) £22

Lightning Oct-Nov. (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct. 17.

The following cable information was received from London to night:—

"India and China sold. America bought. Market steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 3/4

India Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-11

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 1/2) 2-6 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/4 paid and buyers) 6 1/4 paid and buyers

January March (6 1/2 paid and sellers) 6 3/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November £13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata October (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/2 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Oct. 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 3 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 3 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 4 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 15 0
Wheat May	4 12 6
Linseed May	7 4 0

The tone was quiet.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR GROUNDNUTS

Bombay, Oct 17

The local groundnut market ruled strong to-day with an active export demand from France and some business is also done for African Ports. All offers sent are readily absorbed. In London prices advanced £2 during the last fortnight to £15-7-6 and still there is enquiry. With increase in freight, prices are also going up. Spot price is Rs. 43 and Rs. 8/3 with scarcity of sellers. Market looks like going up. Cottonseed market was also firm and castorseed market ruled steady.

Groundnuts February	7 10 6
Castorseed May	7 6 0
Cottonseed January	3 3 0

General Tone Dullest On Stock Exchange

Recovery In Wheat After Sharp Fall

STERLING QUIET IN DEMAND

Traders Cautious At Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

London, Oct. 17.

On the Stock Exchange, interest again was almost completely lacking and the general tone throughout the day was dullest.

In commodities wheat after a sharp decline in sympathy with overnight American advices recovered owing to good support and lack of sellers who were disinclined in view of the situation to be bearish.

On exchanges sterling again was quietly demanded.

Wall Street opened irregular and trading very cautious.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed £92 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, October 9, £92 1/2
Thursday, October 10 £92 1/2
Friday, October 11, £92 1/2
Monday, October 14, £92 1/2
Tuesday, October 15, £92 1/2
Wednesday, October 16, £92 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 17.

3-30 p.m.

General business was poor. Markets were generally featureless. Giltedged were quiet and price movements were rather irregular. Industrials in generals were quiet with restricted business. Internationals and oil shares were steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 1/2) £82 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (103 3/8) £103 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109

4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £112 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/8) £104 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 7/8) £111 3/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-0) 21-3

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (4 1/8) 4 1/8

Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 3/4

Musical Industries (25-3) 24-9

Princhin Johnson (42-0) 42-0

Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (108-1 1/2) 108-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£75 1/2) £75 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (35-9) 35-3

University Ordinary (29-3) 29-3

Ford Motors (35-10 1/2) 35-10 1/2

Cable Wires (£7 5/8) £7 1/2

British American Tobacco (112-6) 111-3

Camera A (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-3) 135-7 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (18-6) 18-6

Distillers (91-3) 91-3

Berd and Dyers (8-6) 8-6

British Celanese (12-0) 12-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (61-6) 61-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (52-3) 52-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 7-9

Western Limited Ordinary (18-9) 18-0

Inter Nickels (£31 1/2) £31 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£102) £102

Ferozabad Riot Accused Committed To Sessions

AGRA, (By Mail.)

Mr. D. G. P. Anthony, Special Magistrate, passed orders on 14th inst. the three remaining cases arising out of the communal riot at Firozabad during the last "muhurram" festival.

The Magistrate found a prima facie case against four accused in the first case for rioting and mischief by fire and hence committed them to stand their trial in the court of Sessions under sections 147/436 I.P.C.

The Magistrate did not accept the alibi evidence of two accused in the second case and held the case proved against them and sentenced each accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/ or in default six week's simple imprisonment and a further fine of Rs. 15/ or in default three weeks' simple imprisonment.

As regards the remaining seven accused in the third case the Magistrate after dealing with the evidence against each individual, opined that the case was triable by the Court of Sessions and therefore committed all the accused to Sessions under section 147 I.P.C. and 436 read with section 149 for mischief by fire to the shops.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct. 17.

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£94 1/2) £91 1/2

3 1/2 per cent India (£92 1/2) £92 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£109 Ex Div.) £108 1/2

4 1/2 per caent 1958/68 (£113) £113 1/4

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£104 1/2) £105

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-55 (£102 1/2) £102 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (108 3/4) £109

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6

Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-4 1/2) 23-4 1/2

Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £11

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-0) 55-0

Burma Corporation (11-10 1/2) 12-0

Rio Tintos (£17 5/8) £17 3/8

East Rand Proprietors (53-3) 52-9

Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 3/4) £12 3/4

Goddar New (£10) £10 1/8

Moddar New (£71-3) £70

Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (40-0) 40-0

Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2

Anglo Iranian (61-10 1/2) 60-7 1/2

Burma Oil (73-9) 73-9

Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2

Shell Transport (73-9) 73-1 1/2

Royal Dutch (£26 1/4) £26

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£45 1/2) £45 1/2

L M Ford (£17 1/2) £17 1/2

L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/4

Southern Dutch (£18 3/4) £18 5/8

London Paris 5 per cent (£130 3/4) £130 3/4

London Board G Stock (£99) £98 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 17.

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 49) dol 49

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 1/8) dol 20 7/8

U S Steel Common (dol 46 1/4) dol 45 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 110 1/2) —

DR. ANSARI AND LUCKNOW SESSIONS

Disqualified Under His Own Labour Clause?

From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

I understand that Dr. Ansari ex-President of the Indian National Congress will not be able to join the Lucknow Session of the Congress as a delegate from Delhi. In recent years, he used to attend the sessions as an ex-officio member, but according to the new constitution of the A. I. C. C., he has to be a four anna member of the Congress, and also has put in his quota of manual labour. I learn that he has failed to fulfil both these conditions. The annual elections of the Delhi District Congress Committee will be held in December next. According to the new constitution, only those persons will be able to participate in the elections who have enlisted themselves as four anna members of Indian National Congress. 6 months before the date of the elections and have been putting in the required quota of manual labour. Till now there used to be 65 members of the Delhi District Congress Committee, but now there will be only 22 of which, six will be delegates for the Lucknow Congress and sixteen will be elected by 8,000 four anna members.

SATYAMURTI SPRINGS SURPRISE

(Continued From Page 1).

dent who could carry out the policy, if they don't know what the policy is going to be towards office acceptance?"

AWAY WITH THIS DRIFT.

It is really regrettable, went on Mr. Prakasham, that this state of affairs should continue amongst us. Don't make a mistake between the length of the period and the proper maturity of the question. How is it impolitic? The situation in the country is erious and critical. Mahatma Gandhi has said that council-entry is 'Dharma' to the Congress. If that has become our religion, why are you holding us back? How are we to succeed in elections if this policy of drift continues? If there is any time to make a decision, it is to-day.

Mr. Kaleswar Rao supported Mr. T. Prakasham and asked the House not to think that the prestige of the Working Committee would be involved if the opinion of the Committee was revised.

Then the A.I.C.C. rose for lunch at 12 noon.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil opened the afternoon debate when the A.I.C.C. reassembled after lunch at 3 p.m.

Mr. Gadgil supported the official resolution for the reason that most of the members are not present now on account of the fact that they were misled that the Office Acceptance question would not be brought up before the A.I.C.C. He said that the A.I.C.C. meeting here was held "with loaded dice" and he would not permit the A.I.C.C. to come to a decision at this juncture.

"METHOD IN MADNESS."

Mr. Satyamurti also supported the resolution and incidentally replied to Mr. Gadgil for those reasons alone Mr. Satyamurti would let the game be played in Lucknow rather then in Madras. Mr. Satyamurti remarked: "There is method in my madness. I do not want my enemies to know my cards a minute earlier than necessary. I want them to flounder in their programme."

Mr. Satyamurti warned that a decision at this stage would create more heat and dissension in the Congress. The highest interests in the country would be served, if discussion was carried on in a "gentlemanly and sportsmanlike" manner. "I plead for tolerance, understanding and charity."

Mr. T. Viswanatham supported Mr. Prakasam's amendment.

LEAVE IT TO LUCKNOW

Swami Govindanand speaking next, said that he was for considering the question here and now, but after seeing Mr. Satyamurti becoming a convert and not in a hurry for a decision, he was glad to support the official resolution. No A.I.C.C. or Working Committee has the right to lift a ban put by an open session of the Congress. But the language of the resolution is unfortunate, and undignified of the Working Committee. He objected to the wording "impolitic and inadvisable." He concluded: "To-day the House is thin. One major Province, Bengal, goes unrepresented. That is all the more reason why no decision should be reached now."

Mr. Jai Prakasha Narain spoke in the same strain as Swami Govindanand and opposed any decision being taken now.

FULLY REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram refuted the charge of the House being unrepresentative. "To-day", he said, "17 out of the 21 Provinces are represented. Therefore it is not dignified to call it unrepresentative."

"NO MOTIVES" PLEASE

Mr. Nariman made a brilliant speech maintaining the Working Committee decision as correct and dignified from both points of view—expediency and statesmanship. He said that the honesty of the purpose is evident on both sides and, therefore, he appealed not to attribute motives.

Acharya Kripalani said: "We are justified in taking time and being careful, because we are a party of direct action and our party's decision should contribute to the extinction of the decision of any other party.

Babu Rajendra Prasad explained that the resolution was not drafted with an intent to cast reflection on anybody. It never crossed them.

The President then put Mr. Prakasam's amendment to vote and declared it defeated. Then the main resolution was carried.

HANSRAJ'S SUCCESS

At this stage (4-30 p.m.) a telegram from Lahore about the sucess of Mr. Raizada Hansraj in the bye-election was read out by the President and the announcement was received with cheers.

The House thereafter adjourned for tea.

STATES' RIGHT TO SWARAJ.

After tea, the House proceeded to adopt the declaration of the Congress policy on Indian States issued by the Working Committee from Wardha.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel moved for the adoption and delivered a speech in Hindi.

'ADJOURNMENT' RULED OUT

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Mr. Meherally (Bombay) gave notice this afternoon of an adjournment motion to consider the present international situation arising from the Italo-Ethiopian war, but the President ruled it out on the ground that there was no provision in the Congress constitution for such adjournment motions.—A. P.

STATES, BULWARKS OF BRITISH RULE

Meherally's Strong Plea For Congress Support In Their Struggle

(From Our Special Representative)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The next question taken up by the House was that of States' people. Sardar Patel put forth a plea in presenting the Wardha resolution for endorsement of the A. I. C. C.

Mr. Meherally's amendments according to one member of the Working Committee were conceived with subtlety and seemed to have wide sympathy though it is too early to say whether any of them will be accepted.

Mr. Meherally made a fine speech and earned the applause of the House. His main argument was that the States were the bulwarks of British domination in India and as such the people in British India were vitally concerned with the struggles of the people in the States. His speech created a favourable impression and the vehement speech of Mr. Avadhesh Pratap added to the growing opinion in favour of the demands of the States' people for Congress support.

The President informed the House that one day had to be devoted to non-official resolutions according to rules and hence the discussion would have to close today unless the members were prepared to discuss this question at length and leave the other resolutions to their fate.

The House held the States' people question to be important and will discuss it to-morrow when it meets at 11 a.m.

FUNCTION OF CONGRESS LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE

Socialist Move To Widen Scope Of Activities

(From Our Special Representative.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The statement issued by Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, regarding the Congress Labour Sub-Committee and the Joint Board of Labour has created a piquant situation. There is a strong section of opinion which desires that Congress Labour Sub-Committee's constitution and tasks should be more clearly defined so as to make it an instrument of collaborative action with the Joint Labour Board formed by all sections of Trade Unions in India.

Congress Socialists are eager to raise discussion on the tasks of the Labour Sub-Committee and have drawn up the following points as matters of urgent importance. It is doubtful if the President will allow these points to be moved as an amendment for discussion on them.

SOCIALIST AMENDMENTS.

Socialist amendments say:

(1) The Congress Labour Sub-Committee must hold consultations from time to time on matters relating to Labour in India with the Joint Labour Board and on request of either party.

(2) Whenever Labour disputes occur or in cases of emergency Congress Sub-Committee should view the situation jointly with the Labour Board and decide on the agreed action.

(3) In the matter of selecting candidates representing Labour for Legislatures it may be so arranged that candidates approved by the joint meeting of Congress Sub-Committee and Joint Labour Board should not be opposed by the Parliamentary Board and take necessary measures in legislatures by initiating bills and resolutions for amelioration of Labour conditions.

(4) Any protected industry should conform with the minimum demands of Labour for improvement of their conditions of work and wages.

(5) The Labour Sub-Committee shall take immediate steps in co-operation with the Joint Labour Board to give effect to fundamental rights of labour as defined by Karachi Congress.

Southern Selling And Trade Support In Cotton

Wall-Street Buying Meets Realising

Weather Favourable For Harvesting

COVERING AND CALLING IN LIVERPOOL

Bombay, Oct. 17.

On Wednesday the New York Cotton futures market was strong during the early part of the day on favourable spot markets and trade buying but later prices declined on Southern hedge selling and realising. There was some Wall Street buying on better trade outlook.

The weekly weather report was favourable for picking and harvesting and there was fairly active demand for cloth.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York market opened at a rise of 5 points with March 10.95. There was general buying which resulted in a further rise of 6 points and March was quoted 11.01 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was Southern hedge selling and realising which depressed prices and the market closed at a net rise of one to two points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.25 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of one point. Spot Cotton prices closed 4 points up at 11.10 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with March 6.06. There was some hedge selling which met with Bombay buying and light trade calling. The market was dull. In the afternoon there was American hedging which met with local covering and trade calling. The market closed steady unchanged to one point up Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed one point higher at 6.42 d.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged. At the close October was quoted 5.53, January 5.23 and March 5.20.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered business in Egyptian Section. Sakels futures closed two points higher to three points down and Spot Cotton prices gained 3 points at 8.67. Uppers futures closed 3 to 4 points down with Spot Cotton 2 points lower at 7.04.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Business was limited and price movement was irregular on the Alexandria Cotton Exchange. Sakels futures closed one to nine points down and Ashmouni futures closed 2 points higher to 2 points down.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern State:—The market continues quiet but steady with hedge-selling offsetting trade buying. Trade reports are favourable with an active spot-demand and a good business in dry goods.

The weather continues generally favourable and the Weekly Weather report reads as follows:—"Weather was largely favourable for picking and ginning which have generally progressed well apart from some interruption in Oklahoma and Arkansas. In Texas, the harvest is practically completed in the South and the crop is progressing favourably in the North where all bolls are open.

Speculative activity remains practically absent as operators are awaiting developments in Europe and the Supreme Court's decision on the A. A. A. etc.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 11.01 plus 11 (12-19 p.m.)
Lowest 10.91 plus 01 (3 p.m.)
Liverpool March highest 6.07
Lowest 6.05—02

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled:—

Weekly Weather: General good progress picking.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have sent the following cable:—

Consumption is increasing. General trade conditions are favourable. Hedge sales absorbed without difficulty. Good trade demand. We favour purchases.

Copper, New York, December 7.86.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Trade and Wall Street good buyers. Hedging continues.

New York: Weekly weather report favourable but discounted. Spot cotton demand continues active. Good business in dry goods. Hedge selling is offsetting trade buying.

Messrs. Anderson and Clayton, New York have sent the following cable:—

Price fixing is absorbing hedging. Good demand for actual cotton from mills, and October short causing firmer basis. Peak of ginning not yet reached on account of lateness of the crop.

Copper:—Prices eased again yesterday in sympathy with other bases metals especially tin which slumped £15 following news of the imminent arrival of stocks. The statistical position of copper however is very strong and a cable from New York yesterday stated that the world's stocks of refined copper declined to 18,000 tons during September.

We strongly recommend purchases at around £35 per ton as apart from any possible political influences, we look for a gradual hardening in values by the end of this year.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, October 16

December	..	..	10.84 +02
January	..	..	10.84 +01
March	..	..	10.91 +01
May	..	..	10.95 +02
July	..	..	10.99 +02
Middling Spot	..	..	11.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, October 16

October	..	..	10.78 +0
December	..	..	10.85 +01
January	..	..	10.84 +01
Middling Spot		..	11.10 +04

NEW YORK.
New York, October 16.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

December	..	..	10.89
January	..	..	10.89
March	..	..	10.96

New York Noon Call—

December	..	..	10.85
January	..	..	10.89
March	..	..	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, October 16

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	48,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the continent.	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, October 16

October	..	..	6.18
November	..	..	6.11
December	..	..	6.09 +01
January	..	..	6.06
February	..	..	6.05
March ..	..	..	6.07
April ..	..	..	6.07
May ..	..	..	6.07
June ..	..	..	6.06
July ..	..	..	6.06
August ..	..	..	6.00
September ..	..	..	5.95
Middling Spot ..			6.42 +1

To-day's 10-12 A. M. Quotations

January ..	..	..	6.05
March ..	..	..	6.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 16

October 1935	..	..	8.27
November 1935	..	..	8.22
January 1936	..	..	8.07
March 1936	..	..	8.02
May 1936	..	..	7.99
July 1936	..	..	7.97
October ..	..	..	7.87
F. G. F. Spot	..	..	8.67

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 16

Broach—			
Fully Good (Good staple)	..		5.6
Fine Good Staple	..		5.7
Superfine (Good Staple)	..		5.94
Oomra—			
Fine No. 1 Staple	..		5.58
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	..		5.7
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..		5.88
Bengal—			
Good ..	..	..	4.24
Fully Good	..	..	4.3
Fine ..	..	..	4.4
Scinde—			
Fully Good ..	..	..	4.34
Fine ..	..	..	4.46
Superfine	..	..	4.5

LONDON RUBBER.
London October 16.

Smoked Sheet standard Ribbed pe lb sellers 6-5/16

NEW YORK COPPER
New York, Oct 16

December Future Copper 7.86. There is a pause in demand.

NEW YORK COTTONSEED OIL
New York, Oct 16

March Futures cottonseed oil at 10.49. It is good to buy.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct 17

B C Rates T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct May.
Banks selling T T 1 6 1/16 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1,6 3 16
Banks buying 3 mos 1 6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 273 7/8
Banks selling T T 270 7/8
Banks buying T T 268 3/8
PARIS
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3.8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3.8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 127
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 308 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91 1/4 16th instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 11/16 17th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 7/8 17th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 17th instant
Java/London 7.22 17th instant
London/Paris 74.51 16th instant
London/Belgiugm 29.19 1/2 16th instant
London/Switzerland 15.08 1/2 16th instant
London/Italy 60.12 16th instant
London/Berlin 12.19 1/2 16th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 16th instant
London/New York 4.91 1/16 16th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.24 3/4 16th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-9 15th instant £7-1-7 1/2 16th instant
Silver London Ready 29 3/8 15th instant 29 3/8 16th instant
Silver London Forward 29 7/16 15th instant 29 3/8 16th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 15th instant 65 5/8 16th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 15th instant 5/8 per cent 16th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 15th instant 3/4 per cent 16th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 8 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 3/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, October 16

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92.3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	109 Ex-dividend
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	82-3/8
Conversion 3-1/2 per cent Loan 1961	103 3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	104-1 8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	112 7 8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111 3/4
Shattered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	105-1/2
National Bank of India ..	41-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London October 16

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, October 16

T. T. London on—

New York closing rate.			4.91-1/16
Paris ..	..	..	74.51
Berlin ..	..	..	12.19 1/2
Madrid ..	..	..	35.94
Amsterdam ..	..	..	7.25
Brussels ..	..	..	29.19-1/2
Milan ..	..	..	60.12
Berne ..	..	..	15.08-1/2
Prague ..	..	..	118.52

LINSEED OIL
London, October 16

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—
Nov. Dec. & paid sellers 574 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt
Jan./April paid & sellers 26/7 1/2

SEEDS.
London October 16

Linseed La Plata Hull o.i.f. ton Oct sellers £10-12-6
Linseed Calcutta London o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov sellers £12-13-9.
Linseed Bombay London o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £13-5-0.
Rapeseed Forts Hull/Continent o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £14-2-6.
Castorseeds Bombay o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £14-6-3

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, October 16

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 17

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 215/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 216/4 on scattered buying and covering. Later on there was some realising and the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened quiet at a decline of 2 points but the local market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	215 8 0
Oomra D/J.	195 8 0
Bengal D/J.	148 12 0

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 15th October 3,354 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 75,658 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 89,391 bales
Less 13,733 bales

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 158 January 152 March 147 May 143 at Cross Rate 4.91 3/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 215/8 Liverpool May 1936 6.05 Rs. 48 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 215/8 New York May 10.95 Rs. 32 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 3/16

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 16

Broach A/M 1936 opening 216; highest 217 1/2; lowest 215 3/4; closing 216

Oomra D/J opening 194 1/2; highest 196 1/4; lowest 194 1/2; closing 194 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 148 1/2; highest 150 1/4; lowest 148 1/2; closing 148 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 25

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 4 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-35) Rs. 10 1/4

PRODUCED RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 17.

	Cwts.
Wheat	19,361
Linseed	6,176
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	489
Gingellyseed	792
Groundnuts	4,877
Castorseed	4,681
Rice	16,143
Myrabollams	393
Cottonseed	2,029
Gram	2,636
Joowar	1,045
Maize	340
Bajree	1,972
	Tons.
Coal	816

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 17.
LONDON MARKET.
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34/17/6
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34/18/9
Standard Copper 3 months £35/2/6
Electrolytic copper £40
NEW YORK.
Blue Eagle 9 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents.
BOMBAY MARKET.
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 34/8/0
Copper Sheets Rs. 39/4/0.
Tone:—Steady.

ALL-INDIA COTTON CROP

The Second All-India Cotton Crop Forecast will be published on Friday at 2-36 p.m.

LONDON SILVER.
London, October 16

Market steady

Spot	..	..	29 3/8
Forward	..	..	29 3/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, October 16

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-1/7-1/2

LONDON METALS.
London October 16

Copper Braziers	49 1/2
Yellow Metal	41-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	16-3/
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/
Tin English ingots Liverpool F O B	227-1/

DECLINE IN CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, Oct 16

The Chicago and Winnipeg Wheat markets recorded a sudden break of cents. It is feared that the new Canadian Administration may adopt dumping attitude.

STORM IN ARGENTINE
Buenos Ayres, Oct 16

It is storming heavily except in South-East Buenos Ayres. Forecast of rain is continuing to-day and to-morrow, with increasing optimism. Floods have locally occurred.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London October 16

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F Calcutta Oct./Nov nominal per cwt. 7/3
C & F Bombay —
Oct./Nov sellers per cwt. 7/0
C & F Karachi —
Oct./Nov sellers per cwt. 7/0

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, October 16

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels Nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels October sellers 29/9
South Australian wheat, Parcels Oct. sellers 31/9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 17

3 per cent 1951/54 97
3 per cent 1941 102/
3 1/2 per cent G P N 90/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947 50 102 6
4 per cent 1943 107
4 per cent 1960/70 105/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113 12
5 per cent 1939/44 108 8
5 per cent 1940/43 109 8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108 8

TAXFREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116/6
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 105 8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116 8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107 12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D I 100/3

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE

4 per cent B P T 1974 102 8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125 8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper was very steady at Rs. 90/8 but later on Calcutta advices being easy was quoted at Rs. 90/3

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 17

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 102 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 104 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 109
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 113
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 103
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 3 1/2 dis.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 82 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 103 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 104 1/8

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Unsettled and cloudy
CENTRAL: Mostly cloudy, unsettled
WEST: Partly cloudy

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct 17

December 2.49—01
March 2.10—
May 2.13—01
July 2.17—01

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 17.

Bengal Superfine	169
Bengal Fine	164
Bengal F.G.	161
Sindh-Punjab Fine	164
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	161
Wardha-Hingt	219/221
Nagpur Savner	219/221
Pundhurna	210/212
Yeotmal	210/212
Arvi	210/212
Ellichpur	210/212
Berar	210/212
Khamgaon	210/212
Mulkapur	210/212
Khandesh	209
Jalna/Sailu	207/209
Burwah Sanavad	213/215
Broach Fine	240
Punjab/American	240
Punjab/American mix	225
Cambodia	290
Cambodia 2nd crop	255/260
Compta Good	260/265
Begalkot	245/250
Western	245/255
Kampala	357/360
Busoga	354
Jinja	345
New Manza	327

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 17.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	410	4,830
Central India	805	8,515
Barsi and Nagar	191	2,539
Hyderabad-Gaorani	112	213
Berar	246	3,192
Central Provinces	...	1,135
Total Oomra	1,764	20,424
Dholera	54	4,338
N.-W. Provinces	437	2,904
Rajputana	1,537	8,193
Sind-Punjab	731	8,839
Broach	...	1,847
Coompta and Dharwar	102	1,546
Westerns-Northerns	215	3,758
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	128	2,670
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	348	25,251
Total	5,316	80,974

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 10th Oct.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	938	30,126
Japan and China	3,474	77,005
Coast Ports	240	2,366
Up-country by Rail	...	17,802
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	8,962
Total	4,652	136,261

CURRENT RATES.
London:—Wheat Australian quality 32/6 shillings.
Chicago:—Wheat December 104 3/8 Cents.
Liverpool:—Wheat October 81 Pence.
Bombay:—Wheat January 4/12/0 May Rs. 4/10/6.
Calcutta:—Wheat Ready Rs. 3/10, May Rs. 3/9.
Karachi:—Wheat Ready Rs. 24/10, November Rs. 25, July Rs. 23/12 per candy.
Hapur:—Wheat Ready Rs. 2/11/3, Mangsir Rs. 2/11/6, Maha Rs. 2/12, Jeth Rs. 2/10/6, Nazrana Kartik Re. 0/2/3, Mangsir Re. 0/2/11, Maha Re. 0/4/6, Jeth Re. 0/5/0, Stock Wheat 690 Khatties.

Further Rise In Steel Shares

Realising In Cements

MILL SHARES QUIETLY STEADY

BOMBAY: Oct. 17.

There was some activity in Tata Steel Shares to-day. Dfds. opened at Rs. 480 and advanced to Rs. 490, when realising depressed prices to Rs. 475, but towards the close, there was renewed buying and prices rallied to Rs. 491-4. Tata Steel Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 132 and after advancing to Rs. 133-8, declined to Rs. 131-8 on long liquidation, but again improved and closed at Rs. 133.

There was utter absence of any important buying in Cement Shares and prices weakened on realising. There was limited business in Cotton Textile Shares, which were quietly steady. Hydro-Electric Shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

The President has put an effective check on extensive speculation, which is having desired effect. Operators are acting cautiously and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Oct. 17.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	747 3
250	Bombay	745 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	225 0
100	Central	251 4
100	Colaba	135 10
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	120 0
100	Gokak	171 4
100	Hindustan	1725 0
100	Indore	73 12
100	Khatau	86 4
100	Kohinoor	191 4
250	Laxmi	660 0
100	Madhavji	7 6
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	810 0
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	130 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	295 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2200 0
50	Simplex	72 8
100	Swadeshi	147 8
100	Swan	86 4
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	97 0
25-50	Central	32 8
500	Imperial	1467 8
125-500	Im. Con.	360 0
50-100	India	121 4
100	Reserve Bank	121 8
5	Union	5-4-6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34 10
70	Gwalior	111 4
160	Indian	449 6
40	Katni Def.	1960 0
100	Katni Ord.	352 8
75	Okha	251 4
10	Punjab	23 8
100	Shahabad	482 8
70	United	120 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 4
15-75	New India	38 6
200	Oriental	4165 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	147 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1563 12
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	144 6
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	221 4
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	190 0
100	Tata Hydro	160 5

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Oct 17

Century 225 226 223 225
Bombay Dyeing 748 750 745 741 745 747
Kohinoor 192 190 191/4
Central India 252 251/4
New Great 126 130
Simplex 75 72/8
Swadeshi 146 147/8
Bundi 34/6
I Cement 457 447 450 446 449
Punjab 23/8
Shahabad 487 488 482/8
Andhra 1557 1561 1560 1563
Tata Hydro 160 160/5
Tata Power 1460 1462 1451 1461
Tram Ord 144/1 144/6
T Steel Defd 480 487 483 485 478 482 491 490
T Steel Ord 132 133 131/8 131/12 131/8 132 133
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 150
Bellapur 338 340 336
B Steam 292 289/6
B Burma 361 363 365

1000	Tata Power	1,461 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	865 0
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	87 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	90 0
500	Tapty Valley	766-14

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	32 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	490 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	133 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	210 0
50	Belapur Sugar	336 4
150	Bombay Steam X-D.	288 8
125	Bombay Burma	365 0
50	Bombay Burma Conty	123 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-13-6
100	Bombay Telephone	99 8
100	Indian Bleaching	103 12
160	Indian Radio Ord.	487 8
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	507 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	12 13
30	Premier Construction	73 8
25	Tata Oil	18 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1365 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	81 8
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	137 8
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1402 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, Oct 16

December 1.00 3/8c
May 0.99 7/8c
July 0.90 3/4c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Liverpool, Oct 16

October 81 1/4d
December 77 3/8d
March 73 7/8d
May 73 1/2d

BOMBAY SUGAR
Bombay, Oct 17

Java ready Rs. 14-11-6
Oct shipment Rs. 4-12-6
N D shipment Rs. 4-11-0
J M shipment Rs. 4-9-6
S S Sirsa Rs. 4-15-0
Kesar ready Rs. 15-1-0
Saraya ready Rs. 14-13-0
Java Spot F. 4.80

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, October 16, tenders to the amount of £345,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, October 23. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotments on Thursday October 24.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended October 11 was £280,000.

GOLD & SILVER
Bombay, Oct 17

The local bullion market was dull and featureless. There was utter absence of any buying and under scattered selling prices after opening at Rs. 67/6 for Aso silver declined to Rs. 67/4. The gold market was quiet. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-6.

Ready silver	67	4	0
Aso delivery	67	4	0
Kartak delivery	67	7	0
Kartak Tejimandi	1	11	0
Ready gold	35	0	3
Kartak delivery	35	0	9
Magsar delivery	35	1	0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES
Montreal, Oct 16

October 66.50 plus 20
December 66.50 —
March 67.10—30

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, Oct 16

Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 65 3/8 cents

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Oct. 17.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 7/7/4 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/5/3; Closing Rs. 7/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 7/10/6; Highest Rs. 7/10/9; Lowest Rs. 7/8/9; Closing Rs. 7/9.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 3/2/7 1/2; Highest Rs. 3/3/6; Closing Rs. 3/2/10 1/2

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1935

LEAVING THE HINDU FOLD IS SUICIDAL

Kajrolkar Warns Sanatanists And Appeals To Dr. Ambedkar Not To Make Himself A Lost Leader To Harijans

Mr. Narayanrao S. Kajrolker, a well-known Harijan worker of Bombay, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"We are shocked at the advice given to us, Harijans, by our veteran leader Dr. Ambedkar, to abandon the Hindu religion, at the Provincial Harijan Conference at Yeola. It breaks our hearts to see especially that a person like Dr. Ambedkar who gave us a prominent lead in the past, should ask us to commit suicide by abandoning our religion, especially when his heroic efforts have begun to bear fruit.

Religion is not a business transaction. It is a ladder that leads a man right to the feet of the Almighty God—it can even make a man God Himself.

For defence of Hinduism, we Harijans have even sacrificed our lives along with other caste Hindus. Thus we have become one with Hindu religion. So to abandon it now, is nothing but short of suicide. At this stage, it is highly objectionable on the part of Dr. Ambedkar to ask us to leave the Hindu fold, and we take this opportunity to condemn outright his strange views with all our due regard and reverence for him.

UNTOUCHABILITY ON ITS LAST LEGS

We hope the whole of the Harijan community will stand with us in denouncing him, when especially, untouchability is on the eve of vanishing.

Legislative Councils, District and Taluka Local Boards and Municipalities have reserved seats for the Harijans. Wells, schools and such other public places and institutions are gradually being thrown open to them. The Poona Pact has given special opportunities to the Harijans in the coming Reforms. Great persons like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Moonje, Thakkar Bapa, Barrister Sawarkar and others are striving hard for the uplift of the Harijans. Not only that, but Mahatma Gandhi, the soul of India, started his fast unto death to get the Communal Award changed, and as a result of which, the historic Poona Pact came into being. He also started Harijan Sewak Sangh and collected lakhs of rupees for uplift work, which has benefited the community much.

Taking into consideration all these facts, the mere idea of abandoning the Hindu religion appears to us an act of self-destruction. We hope the whole Harijan community will fully agree with us in this respect.

WARNING TO SANATANISTS

We must also give a note of warning to the Hindu Sanatanists. If they still persist in their intolerant attitude towards the Harijan community they will be simply playing with fire. If they feed the fire of untouchability, it will completely destroy and swallow the very Hinduism. We therefore appeal to the Sanatanists to give rights of equality, social and religious, to all Harijans."

Lastly we have respectfully to request Dr. Ambedkar to change his suicidal policy and not make himself a lost leader to the Harijans. Dr. Ambedkar has said that he has decided to leave Hinduism. But the Harijan community can make him bend to their unanimous will, if it speaks out its mind at this fateful hour. It can even unsettle the settled fact of Dr. Ambedkar.

CONVERSION WILL NOT HELP HARIJANS

Deorukhkar On Ambedkar's Move

"Dr. Ambedkar has become a man of sorrows. Unmitigated caste Hindu tyranny, inspite of Mahatma's heroic efforts, is responsible for the proposed Hijarat of this doyen Harijan leader, whom Hindus and Harijans can ill afford to lose at this moment. While I appeal to the Sanatanists not to rob Hinduism of its manpower by their suicidal tactics, I forcefully appeal to the author of the Poona Pact not to run away from the fight, especially when victory is in sight. Let Dr. Ambedkar follow up his Magna Charta for the Harijans to final victory and give battle royal to the die-hard and reactionary forces of Hinduism, as the G.O.C. of Harijans," says Mr. Deorukhkar in a statement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

"Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is perfectly justified in expressing his resentment at the attitude of caste Hindus towards Harijans. In spite of the propaganda that has been carried on during the past five years through the efforts of Government and Mr. Gandhi, I must say that the progress made has been extremely tardy, and no self-respecting Harijan can tolerate the treatment being meted out to him by caste Hindus.

NOT A MERE JOKE

"It may be that some people in Bombay consider the resolution passed at the Depressed Classes' Conference, Yeola, held under the presidentship of Dr. Ambedkar, to quit the Hindu fold, as a joke. I myself was not inclined at the moment to believe that such a resolution could have been passed at all. After my conversation with some of those who have returned from Yeola, I believe that Dr. Ambedkar and several of the delegates are serious about it.

"It is true that of late some attempts have been made towards the uplift of Harijans, but I regret to say that in districts and rural areas particularly the attitude of caste Hindus has not changed at all. At the same time, I do not think that Harijans should adopt extreme steps of the kind resolved upon at Yeola.

"To-day Harijans have no place, not only in society but also in the administration of the country. We are on the eve of Reforms, and both in the Central and Provincial Legislatures under the new constitution, Harijans are going to have representation.

"If they make common cause in the provinces with members of other communities, they can even enter the cabinets. Once Harijans get into the Legislatures and make their influence felt in the counsels of the nation, they can change the course of events socially and politically.

APPEAL TO HARIJANS

"At such a juncture, it is extremely inopportune for us, Harijans, to think of getting out of the Hindu fold. For, if we get out, all the advantages we have gained by our determination in the past, including the terms of the Poona Pact, will disappear, and we shall be untouchables in other religions instead of being untouchables in dwindling numbers in Hinduism.

"By remaining in Hinduism, we shall be able to bring about a radical change of outlook. Change of religion does not bring about an improvement in status automatically, for there are inequalities in one form or another, in almost all religions.

"I therefore appeal to my Harijan friends not to be carried away by the resolutions of Yeola, but to make vigorous efforts to assert their rights, remaining in the Hindu fold."

"MISDIRECTING HIS FOLLOWERS"

Mr. Rajbhoj On Dr. Ambedkar's "Defeatist" Mentality

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, the Secretary of All-India Depressed Classes League,, who is now in Bombay, interviewed by our representative on Dr. Ambedkar's speech at Yeola (Nasi)' said:—

"I am not surprised by Dr. Ambedkar's speech as there is nothing new in it. Dr. Ambedkar had expressed his opinion on the necessity of changing Hindu religion, many times before. What is more surprising to me in Dr. Ambedkar's speech is that he has not committed himself definitely as to what religion he and his followers would accept. It is well-known that Dr. Ambedkar has said much in favour of Islam on many platforms before this time When Temple entry Satyagraha was going on at Nasik some dozen Mahars got themselves converted into Mahomedans on hearing the speeches of Dr. Ambedkar and his colleagues. His followers in Nasik Satyagraha procession used to shout out 'Shaukat Ali-ki-Jay' along with "Dr. Ambedkar-ki-Jai. These undesirable elements in Nasik Satyagraha made me nervous and I severed my connections with the Kalaram Temple Satyagraha. Now Dr. Ambedkar has called off this Satyagraha and is now advising his followers to accept any other religion.

It is quite clear from the reports of the Conference at Yeola that it was not representative. Invitations were not issued to leaders of other communities among Harijans. Dr. Ambedkar's determination to die as a non-Hindu is an admission on his own part of the spirit of defeatism. His advice therefore would not be taken seriously by any Harijan. What I feel sorry for is that Dr. Ambedkar is not carrying out any programme to the end but leaving such programme half and running to new ones. By such actions and attitudes Dr. Ambedkar is not only misdirecting his followers but also misdirecting his energy, knowledge and leadership through wrong channels to a waste land.

The Hindus I hope would take good lessons from Dr. Ambedkar's activities and try their level best to maintain solidarity between the "touchable" and "untouchable" classes of Hindu Society.

REACTION RAMPANT AT AHMEDABAD

Sanatanists Congratulate Kavitha Caste Hindus

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17.

A plea for the capture of the Legislatures in order to withstand the attack on religion was made at a conference of Sanatanists held last night at the Swaminarayan Temple under the presidentship of Gokulnathji Maharaj.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the introduction in the Assembly of "anti-religious" Bills like the Inter-Caste Marriage and Untouchability Removal Bills. Another resolution congratulated the caste Hindus of the village of Kavitha on their bold stand by the principle of untouchability embodied in Hinduism.—A. P.

KIKABHAI'S LETTER TO MAHATMA

Ambedkar's Move Would Give Set Back To Progress

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17.

Mr. Kikabhai Vaghei, a local Harijan leader, has addressed a letter to Gandhiji dissociating himself from the views expressed by Dr. Ambedkar in his Nasik speech and stating that the uplift of Harijans would be delayed by leaders like Dr. Ambedkar, who created class antagonism.—A. P.

BENARES MAHABODHI SOCIETY'S APPEAL

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

The Secretary, the Mahabodhi Society, Benares, in a telegram to Dr. Ambedkar says:—

"Very sorry to read your resolution suggesting that the Depressed Classes should break away completely from the Hindu fold. Please reconsider your decision as I see that untouchability is being brought to an end by thoughtful Sanatanists themselves. But still if you persist in embracing another religon, with your community, are most cordially welcome to embrace Buddhism, which is professed by the greater part of Asia. Among Buddhists there are no religious or social disabilities. We guarantee equal status to all converts. There is no caste distinction amongst us. We are willing to send workers."—A.P.

Madras.—The calculated annual death rate in the City of Madras for week ending 12th October 1935 is 42.7 per mile as against 40.3 for the previous week. There were 2 attacks and no death from Cholera, one attack and one death from small pox and 51 deaths from other fevers. The mortality rate for the corresponding week during 1934 was 33.7.

PERFECT EQUALITY IN TRUE HINDUISM

Let Ambedkar Embrace That, Says Sir H. S. Gour

NAGPUR, Oct. 17.

"I am not surprised at Dr. Ambedkar's decision or Gandhiji's pendant thereon" says Sir Harisingh Gour in a statement to the Associated Press. "The one said what we must have been feeling so long, but hoping against hope that Caste Hindus would abate in their hostility to fellowmen. The other discreetly curbed his reforming zeal but even if he had not, he would have found insuperable obstacles to secure Depressed Classes equality of treatment and rights with Caste Hindus, which was only their elementary right. I, however, doubt whether they will ever get it by continuing within the Hindufold—the fold of caste—social, inequality and priestly servitude.

"If Dr. Ambedkar and his friends look around they will find true Hinduism does not exist today in Caste Hindus who banished it from the country long ago and if he and his friends embrace that Hinduism they will find in it the quintessence and most perfect equality."—A. P.

MUSLIM SUPPORT FOR AMBEDKAR

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

Mr. K.L. Gauba, M.L.A., has telegraphed to Dr. Ambedkar as follows: "All Muslim India is ready to welcome and honour you and the untouchables, promising the fullest equality and rights in every sphere, political, social, economic and religious. If you wish to discuss any matter with the Muslims come to Baudaun Conference on Sunday.—A. P.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

Chief Of Aundh To Preside

INDORE, Oct. 17.

As the Gaekwar of Baroda has expressed his inability to preside over the ensuing Marathi Literary Conference, the Chief of Aundh has, it is learnt, consented to preside. The Conference will be held in Indore during Christmas.

Death has occurred last night at his residence of Rai Bahadur Dr. Sarjuprasad, Retired Inspactor General of Hospitals, Indore. The palatial building in which is located Seva Samiti Office Library and Printing Press is his gift to the public. He was an ardent lover of Hindi.

Nizam's Winter Visit To Delhi

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 17

It is understood, H.E.H. the Nizam will be visiting Delhi during December. The Nizam will stay for one week at Delhi when it is expected he will meet Lord Willingdon prior to the latter's departure for England.

NARIMAN'S "NO" TO CIVIC ADDRESS

Madras Insulted Congress President

MADRAS, October 17.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, who is here in connection with the Congress meetings, has refused to accept the civic address voted for him by the Madras Corporation last night, on the ground that it (the Corporation) has insulted the Congress President by refusing a vote of welcome to him.—United Press.

Why Nariman Refused Madras Civic Address

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has written to the Madras Municipal Board declining their address. He states that he is on a political mission.

It will be recalled that the Madras Corporation refused to vote an address to Babu Rajendra Prasad on the ground that he is on a political mission.

PRESS ACT FOR HYDERABAD

New Measure To Be Drafted On Lines Of Indian Legislation

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 17.

The authorities, it is understood, are considering the enacting of a Press Act on the lines of the British India Press Act, as there is no Act existing in Hyderabad beyond certain standing Order.

BIG CONGRESS VICTORY AT JULLUNDUR

JULLUNDER, Oct. 17.

In the Assembly bye-election of the Jullunder non-Muslim constituency, the Congress nominee, Raizada Hansraj, secured 2,144 votes, defeating his rival candidate Lala Ram Prasad of the Nationalist Party by 888 votes.—United Press.

Tamil Nad Justice Conference

MADURA, (By Mail.)

With a view to take steps to strengthen the Justice organisations in the whole of Tamil Nad and to fight the Congress in the forthcoming elections to the local bodies and the Legislatures under the New Reforms, the Tamil Nadu Justice Party Workers' conference was held on 13th inst. at the local "Bobbili Mantap" at Virudhunagar, Ramnad district. Several speeches were made appealing to organise non-Brahmins. It was stated by all that the fight was between "Congress Brahminism" and the Justice Party. Resolutions were passed to appoint volunteer corps.

EMPLOYMENT BOARDS TO HELP THE UNEMPLOYED

Sapru Committee Report Forecast

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

The final meeting of the U.P. Unemployment Committee of which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is the President has been provisionally fixed for November 14 to pass the draft report. Sir Tej is likely to go to Lahore at the end of this week, and then to Hyderabad on professional work.

The most important proposal of the Committee is stated to be a recommendation to Government to set up employment boards to advise the unemployed on the question of employment and make an endeavour to effect contact between the employers and the unemployed.

Two separate boards are foreshadowed: one for dealing with the University graduates, and the other with those possessing lower educational qualifications.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Another suggestion is likely to be the bifurcation of education from a certain standard. Vocational training is likely to be another recommendation. The report is also likely to deal with the question of the revision of the courses of legal study. The period of study may be extended from two to three years. The Committee may also suggest that there should be a division of work among the practitioners themselves, that is some practitioners should specialize in drafting plants, conveyances, etc., while others should conduct cases before courts.

Non-Violence Must Be All-Pervasive

ONLY WAY TO AVERT ABYSSINIAN WAR, SAYS MAHATMA

Non-violence is at the root of every one of my activities and therefore also of the three public activities on which I am just now visibly concentrating all my energy. These are Untouchability, Khadi, and Village Regeneration in general. Hindu-Muslim Unity is my fourth love But so far as any visible manifestation is concerned, I have owned defeat on that score. Let the public, however, not assume therefrom that I am inactive. If not during my lifetime, I know that after my death both Hindus and Mussalmans will bear witness that I had never ceased to yearn after communal peace, says Mahatma Gandhi in the "Harijan."

ALL-PERVASIVE.

Non-violence to be a creed has to be all-pervasive. I cannot be non-violent about one activity of mine and violent about others. That would be a policy, not a life-force. That being so, I cannot be indifferent about the war that Italy is now waging against Abyssinia. But I have resisted most pressing invitations to express my opinion and give a lead to the country. Self-suppression is often necessary in the interest of Truth and Non-violence. If India has as a nation imbibed the creed of non-violence, corporate or national, I should have had no hesitation in giving a lead. But in spite of a certain hold, I have on the millions of this country, I know the very grave and glaring limitations of that hold. India has an unbroken tradition of non-violence from times immemorial. But at no time in her ancient history as far as I know it, has it had complete non-violence in action pervading the whole land. Nevertheless, it is my unshakable belief that her destiny is to deliver the message of non-violence to mankind. It may take ages to come to fruition. But so far as I can judge, no other country will precede her in the fulfilment of that mission.

THREE QUESTIONS.

Be that as it may, it is seasonable to contemplate the implications of that matchless force. Three concrete questions were, the other day, incidentally asked by friends:

(1) What could ill-armed Abyssinia do against well-armed Italy, if she were non-violent?

(2) What could England, the greatest and the most powerful member of the League, do against determined Italy, if she (England) were non-violent in your sense of the term?

(3) What could India do, if she suddenly became non-violent in your sense of the term?

SUREST VICTORY.

Before I answer the questions let me lay down five simple axioms of non-violence as I know it.

1. Non-violence implies as complete self-purification as is humanly possible.

2. Man for man the strength of non-violence is in exact proportion to the ability, not the will, of the non-violent person to inflict violence.

3. Non-violence is without exception superior to violence, i.e. the power at the disposal of a non-violent person is always greater than he would have if he was violent.

4. There is no such thing as defeat in non-violence The end of violence is surest defeat.

5. The ultimate end of non-violence is surest victory—if such a term may be used of non-violence. In reality where there is no sense of defeat, there is no sense of victory.

ITALY'S OBJECT.

The foregoing questions may be answered in the light of these axioms.

(1) If Abyssinia were non-violent, she would have no arms, would want none. She would make no appeal to the League or any other power for armed intervention. She would never give any cause for complaint. And Italy would find nothing to conquer if Abyssinians would not offer armed resistance, nor would they give co-operation willing or forced. Italian occupation in that case would mean that of the land without its people. That, however, is not Italy's exact object. She seeks submission of the people of that beautiful land.

(2) If Englishmen were as a nation to become non-violent at heart, they would shed imperialism, they would give up the use of arms. The moral force generated by such an act of renunciation would stagger Italy into willing surrender of her designs. England would then be a living embodiment of the axioms I have laid down. The effect of such conversion would mean the greatest miracle of all ages. And yet if non-violence is not an idle dream, some such thing has some day to come to pass somewhere I live in that faith.

INDIA'S WEAKNESS.

(3) The last question may be answered thus. As I have said, India as a nation is not non-violent in the full sense of the term. Neither has she any capacity for offering violence—not because she has no arms. Physical possession of arms is the least necessity of the brave, her non-violence is that of the weak, she betrays her weakness in many of her daily acts. She appears before the world to-day as a decaying nation. I mean here not in the mere political sense but essentially in the non-violent, moral sense. She lacks the ability to offer physical resistance. She lacks the ability to offer physical resistance. She has no consciousness of strength. She is conscious only of her weakness. If she were otherwise, there would be no communal problems, nor political. If she were non-violent in the consciousness of her strength, Englishmen would lose their role of distrustful conquerors. We may talk politically as we like and often legitimately blame the English rulers. But if we, as Indians, could but for a moment visualize ourselves as a strong people disdaining to strike, we would cease to fear Englishmen whether as soldiers, traders or administrators, and they to distrust us. Therefore if we became truly non-violent we should carry Englishmen with us in all we might do. In other words we being millions would be the greatest moral force in the world, and Italy would listen to our friendly word.

The reader has, I hope, by now perceived that my argument is but a feeble and clumsy attempt to prove my axioms which to be such must be self-proved.

MATTER OF FAITH.

Till my eyes of geometrical understanding had been opened, my brain was swimming, as I read and reread the twelve axioms of Euclid. After the opening of my eyes geometry seemed to be the easiest science to learn. Much more so is the case with non-violence. It is a matter of faith and experience, not of argument beyond a point. So long as the world refuses to believe, she must await a miracle, i.e. an ocular demonstration of non-violence on a mass-scale. They say this is against human nature—non-violence is only for the individual. If so, where is the difference in kind between man and beast?—"Harijan."

Jaipur Students On Educational Tour

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Oct. 15.

A batch of fifteen students belonging to the Maharaja's College Historical association under the supervision of Prof. J. M. Ghosh made an educational tour during the Dasara vacations and the itinerary included Poona Bombay and Ahmedabad.

With a view to improve the general information of the students regarding current world affairs, a general Assembly has been formed in the Maharaja's College Jaipur with Prof. Mitra as Secretary. It is proposed to write lecturers from outside to deliver speeches on different topics.

A Hardoi message states that three workmen were seriously injured due to a boiler in a local sugar mill bursting. The injured persons were taken immediately to hospital where they are progressing.

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